BECORDER & TELEGRAPH

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS-CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Vol. X .-- No. 34, New Series.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1825.

\$3,00 a year, payable in 6 months, Persons procuring five responsible subscribers, or \$2,50 a year, if paid in advance. shall receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

WISSIONARY.

has published in this ment to Wilson's worthy of the subsupposed to be the had appeared from the country, until Mr.Say's exceeds in mental this mental this way in the country of the co

ceeds in magni-

aris to appear in

de Segur's Hi Gen. Gourgau

Count Segui

lation made

n of this scho

by uniting on Writing and

of braiding straw harity Institution rs. It has been

larly opened windso, been impart

expected that th

lly, is wanted

n in this scho

in Baltimore in The application

e 1st of Septe e here. or others, sho

Baltimore.

LLIARD, & C.—AUGUST
—Rawle's Victates; Websterm of Harve

ors--Tuto

and Middle Ag

Oration in Ho

's Oration.—Into lociety; Books indon; New Edit

LINCOLN &

eet, the Ame

aining a varie

This work is

t copperplate

FOR 1826

istian Alman

6 is published,

y R. P. & C.

of the Understa

1-2 cts. on fine j

imitation, that

OGUES.

Newman, Rev.

on Edition, With

at the remarkable just received by hington-street.

OK BINDING

ntered in partne

ing and Book B

for services in

perience, to give

re-bound, at short

ot binding, on the

ORDANCE.

or sale by Line

TAKERS.

y of printing der & Telegre

disposed to

OE STORE.

a reams a we y as that now

them with

een purchased

e who purchas

agazine.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MESSES. EDITORS,-I must beg your indulgence, and that of your readers, once more, in reference to the claims of this Society on the patronage of those who love Zion. Though robligations to missionary effort are not to measured by the success that has attended en pleased to smile on a holy enterprize, nd honour it with an instrumentality in the onversion of many souls to Christ, it is pleasat to recollect his goodness, and proper to dehive encouragement from it to persevere in the abourious undertaking. Few Missionary So-igties (be it said with humble gratitude) have ten more highly favoured by the Great Head of the church, with early and continued success, han that whose name stands at the head of this ricle. Whithersoever it has turned, it has rospered. Hundreds are now in heaven. were plucked as brands from the burning by the Spirit of God, accompanying the labors elits missionaries; and thousands are still on arth, who "rejoice in hope of the glory of God," and fill up their lives with usefulness, in

consequence of the same labors. But in order to place the usefulness of this Society in a just light, permit me to quote the anguage of a Committee of the Trustees, in a Circular" sent by them to the churches, if I nistake not, two years since.

This Society has employed, at different times, two handred and twenty four missionaries. They have laboured in destitute places in Massachuvetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, masylania, Virginia, Tennessee, and the various tes west of the Alleghany Mountains, from Lake Eric the Floridas. They have also visited and laboured mong several of the tribes of Indians within the limapposed, has been upon an average, about six months such. Upon this supposition, they have rendered 1,314 months missionary service; amounting in all to

The people among whom they have laboured, were all destitute of the stated preaching of the gospel; and many of them destitute of nearly all the means of grace. They were not accustomed to meet together even on sabbath, except for purposes of amusement; their ife; many of them were destitute of common schools andreds of families, even of the Bible. Children found ten and twelve years old, who had never d a sermon; and families, which were not only destiof the Bible, but in which there was not a single per-

to could read it. I found nine persons in one town, all hopefulsingle sermon preached by one of your missiong of many ready to perish will come on the So-In passing through an extensive tract of descountry, I found some in almost every place appeared to be truly pious, who acknowledged ours of missionaries as the means of their salva-And could those Christians who statedly hear ospel, see the joy and graticude, which these pootte people express when they occasionally hear y never would cease to contribute of their subfor the continuance of missionary labours; nor led with the blessings of the Holy Spirit, and rethe glory of God, and the salvation of men." ty's missionaries, there was an extensive revival eligion, which resulted in the hopeful conversion one than one hundred and fifty persons. In anoinstance, a single missionary was instrumental in e formation of five churches, in a destitute part of e country, in one year. More than fifty churches, is supposed, have been formed in consequence of ary lebours, since the commencement of this

Many of these churches now supply themlves with the stated preaching and ordinances of the spel, and are doing much to extend these blessings others. Often, more than one hundred persons in a ar, have been admitted to churches which were al-

sionaries have also been exceedingly useful in ng the attention of people, in the destitute parts country, to schools and seminaries of learning of them, after labouring with distinguished suc-in the state of Tennessee, was elected President of ville College. In that situation, he has laboured than twenty years. By instructing youth, preachthe gospel, assisting in gathering churches, pre-ig plous young men for the ministry, establishing volent societies, distributing religious books, & in other ways, he has exerted an influence, which felt to all future generations. Numbers, whom cen instrumental in preparing for the ministry, w preaching the go pel; and some of them with wished success. Churches have been gathered wide extent of country; schools have been esi; libraries have been formed; and various beperations carried forward, which will be ed, in numerous ways, with the temporal and

mental in forming extensive Bible Societies in different states. They explored the destitute by on the Mississippi, from Leke Erie to New In three territories, after the most careful they were led to conclude that there were not anio,000 families,& in the whole country through they cassed, not less than 40,000 families destift the Bible. Through the liberality of various iduals and societies, they distributed, the first year Bibles, 5000 Testaments, and 10,000 Religious The next year, they procured and were instruin distributing, 400 bound volumes of religious 100 pamphlets, 8000 Tracts, and 2,700 Bibles. se of them was afterwards instrumental in pro-for distribution, in that destitute region, 4,200

of the Society's missionaries in 1813-14, were

rly all the Society's missionaries, in addition to ng the gospel, visiting schools, and performing ions other parts of missionary labour, have, as could be obtained, distributed Bibles, Tracts, r religious books. Thousands of volumes have vay been circulated, and in the most destitute

ment on such a statement of facts, would erfluous. It may not be improper, howto add, that during the last two years as has been done, or more, than during any ng term of the same length. But there aineth much land to be possessed.

more than 20 towns, says the circular, we have d the earnest & repeated entreaty, "Do send us fer. We greatly need Bibles, and other religious at we need above all a minister to go in & out

Iren are growing up in ignorance, & exposed to all kinds of error. You can scarcely conceive our destitute situation. We are indeed as sheep scattered upon the monaltains, without a shepherd. Will you not speak to the churches of your highly favoured region, in our behalf? Could they only witness our deplorably desti-tute condition, they would gladly assist us."

This number of desolate places, awaking to just views of their condition, is annually increasing-and their calls are becoming more and more urgent. 'And with this fact in view, is it not appalling to reflect that the unavoidable expenditures of the last year, exceeded the receipts, by 300 dollars? Shall the Society not only be restrained from occupying new fields that withdraw its Agents from fields already occupied, and where abundant success has attended them?—With these questions to the friends of every reader with the resolution, that something shall be done.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST. Messes. Editors, - The liberal grant of the N. Y. D. Miss. Society to send ministers to Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, authorizes the hope that a new era is about to commence in the religious and moral situation of these States. The heart of the Christian and the philanthropist beats high with pleasing anticipations,but it throbs likewise with anxious solicitude, lest, while God seems ready to communicate to us special favors, we should forfeit them, se the blessing. We are an unworthy people; but God shows mercy for his great name's sake, for the sake of his dear Son, in answer to the prayers of his children. Here must be all our hope. May that divine impulse which has caused so many drops of charity to unite and replenish the treasury of the Lord, and directed the eye of efficient pity to turn towards these new states, influence this people to receive instruction with grateful, obedient hearts, and to encourage and support those with our substance, who shall labour for

our spiritual benefit. But, under the blessing of God, the grand pivot on which this great machine is to turn, is the views, the character, and the exertions of those ministers, by whom the gospel is to be communicated. How important is the work! And when we reflect that this " treasure is committed to earthen vessels," shall we not exclaim, "who is sufficient for these things?" The foundation of many generations, we trust, is to be laid by these heralds of the Cross .-Under their culturing hand, we fondly hope prejudices are to be eradicated, a heterogeneous population amalgamated, society organized and enlightened, the standard of morals raised. and the duties we owe our Creator enforced and observed. How must the possibitity of an event so glorious stimulate pious zeal to action! But here a great degree of probability prevails. A single faithful Missionary is enabled here and there to see the fruit of his exertions;-but how much increased would be the effect of such a number of ministers as is contemplated! By concert in labour, their influence would extend through the community. and a simultaneous improvement be realized; and the progress in improvement, with the smile of heaven, would be constant;-not checked, as bitherto, by frequent, necessary neglects, that other more barren places might receive a scanty share of attention.

The views with which a Missionary undertakes the work, ought to be maturely weighed. Does the young candidate consider himself just pleasantly situated in respectable parishes, rence to the heathen. eir useful labor and of comfortable support for their families; he considers his talents and attainments as entiting him to such a situation; and with it he would be content. If Providence open no door of this kind, he next turns his views to the new settlements, seeks a partner for life, obtains her consent to accompany him, and then tries whether he can there obtain a support for himself and family. Though ministers " are men of like passions" with others, and ought to take suitable heed to the things of this world,-yet, from the motives above-mentioned, if they are first in influence, no extensive usefulness can be expected; -self-interest might lead to the same course. May we not conclude that Brainerd, Martyn, and a host of other worthies, had a higher aim? Because missionaries to a new country are not obliged to make such sacrifices as those who go to heathen lands, shall they not, if it would manifestly advance the cause of religion, relinquish something?

It will be readily seen, that the labors of a missionary here, and of course his qualifications, must be very different from what they are in heathen lands. A portion of the community are ignorant; but another class of persons are well educated; many of them emigrants from the eastern cities, who duly appreciate the qualifications of an able minister .-This class is so numerous, and their influence so considerable, that a respectable degree of talents and acquirements in a missionary are very advantageous. The pious minister must expect to meet with many discouragements, and at times, even with contemptuous treatment; to find disgusting ignorance, self-sufficiency and bigotry, and to see human depravity often exhibited with little restraint: yet the Macedonian cry will at times cheer him; and Sabbath Schools, in many places, add their testimony that the fields are whitening to the But oh! how different is the scene here presented to a minister, from that in New England! Meetings are often appointed in dark log cabins, and at times not more than

* A grant of \$2000 for this purpose. Editor

a dozen are present. Others live near, but they feel no interest in worshipping the God of the Bible; some do not wish to hear persons of another denomination; and others wish not to hear dictionary men, who preach from books. Doubtless, an important part of a missionary's work here is, by the exhibition of every virtue, and by good deeds, to approve himself to the consciences of gainsayers, and win them to tion and fertility of the soil, that in point of the truth. But little curiosity is excited by a population, the heart of the United States will new preacher; -many are too ignorant to understand, and still more are incompetent to appreciate a good sermon. To acquire much interest from the people, time and frequent tlements and villages have either grown up or are white to the harvest, but be compelled to opportunities are requisite. Of course, a missionary tour, hastily performed, effects but

With regard to the settlement of ministers, hardly any place in these States is able to afford a sufficient salary. A minister would be cordially welcomed to the hospitality of the people for as long a time as he pleases. His immediate wants they would gladly supply; but as to money, they are destitute. How grateful would it be to such a people, to see a worthy minister cast himself upon their bounty! By visiting from house to house, he would gain their affections; and we may hope win many to his divine Master. He would form a link of communication between families and neighbourhoods; and, when requisite, he could direct their united strength to forward any beneficial purpose. But if he were to be set-tled in any of our small villages, his salary would be, to a great degree, only nominal, while the idea of it would prevent much of the liberality he would otherwise experience; and the families and small neighbourhoods, scattered through our widely extended country, must still remain "like the parched heath in the desert." Has not a wrong idea prevailed upon this subject? Let the experiment be tried. Let missionaries, actuated by love to God and to souls, in the exercise of patience, prudence, fortitude and zeal, forsake their friends and section of country; adopt this as the place of their abode; renounce all solicitude concerning food and raiment and this world's goods; devote their time to save souls; "be instant in season and out of season"; k bor as workmen that need not to be ashamed; and be content with such things as they have; and let all their actions prove to the people, that they seek only the good of their hearers. In this country how eminently calculated for usefulness would be such a course, and how devo-ted to the service of his Redeemer could be such a minister!-free from aaxiety or perplexity, he might enjoy what his people provided, and the responsibility of his appearance

would be theirs, not his. We can hardly calculate the strength of attachment which a few years of such self-denial and disinterested labor would create. Perhaps the renouncement of worldly good would eventuate in greater abundance. We should find almost any people desirous that such a minister should share as largely in this world's goods as themselves. Instead of feeling the apport of his family a burden, they would rejoice to see him form the conjugal connexion. But a family, previous to this state of things, must be an incumbrance, and retard, rather than advance, a minister's usefulness.

Missionaries to the heathen have several inducements to form the matrimonial connexion, which do not exist in this mission. Here, they are not dependent on people of another language for society; they do not need to bring wives to give assurance of their friendly intenstepping upon the stage of manty exertion, in-tending to be active for God, and to obtain a of domestic and conjugal duties as an example; maintenance. He observes many clergymen reasons which are very important with refe-

If owned of God, and blessed with succe could a minister feel lonely and comfortless, though dependent and without a family? His dependence would be upon those, whom gratide, duty, and even pride, would prompt to render their services as a pleasure and honor. And what would be his future prospects? see the moral creation beautifying around him -temples for the worship of God rising as proofs of his fidelity-Societies formed to exend to others those blessings which Christian charity had bestowed on them-to be surrounded by friends, able and rejoicing to contribute a comfortable support to himself and family, and commending his wisdom and patience in assisting them to rise, before he required of them efforts beyond their power.

AN INHABITANT OF ILLINOIS. For the Recorder & Telegraph SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

[From a Correspondent in Missouri.] present is emphatically a day for beevolent enterprize. The heathen and our destitute brethren equally claim the commisseration, the prayers and charities, of our churches in N. England. With the map of the world before us, and guided by the leadings of Providence, we readily perceive that our charity must be widely distributed. If Christ has but one kingdom upon earth, and if the souls of men are equally precious, then it is our duty to regard the spiritual wants of "our kinsmen according to the flesh," as much as we do those of the heathen.

But, lamentable to relate, the spiritual wants of our own country are not so well known as those of other countries. Hence, in our closets, our conferences, and Monthly Concerts for prayer, our destitute brethren " in the goings down of the sun," are seldom remembered.

This fact shows how little the subject of Domestic Missions occupies the mind; and also into what an unpardonable stupidity the most of our churches have fallen. Surely the pulse of life beats too feebly here. With all the efforts that have been made to establish the gospel in our beloved country for twenty years

past, the field has every year widened. There never was a time when the united exertions of our American Israel were so solemnly and imperiously demanded, as they are at this mo-Unless some more systematic and efficient measures are adopted to build up our waste places, I tremble for the ark of our litical and religious liberty! Such is the situasoon be beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

The tide of emigration is rapidly rolling on to the West and South West. are commencing, where a few years since there was nothing but a dreary wilderness.' There also that character is forming which is to affect generations unborn. The infant society in that region, can, with proper means, be moulded into such a shape as to reflect honour upon our civil and religious institutions. But neglect it, and it will become worse than a morn waste. The natural tendency of the human heart is to forget God. Immoral habits are not easily broken up. Such is the situation of our country, that it will deteriorate very rapidly, unless some more powerful efforts are made to enlighten the ignorant, to reclaim the vicious, and to cherish those sentiments of virtue which are ready to die .- Hundreds and hundreds of infant churches in the United States must soon become extinct, without the fostering hand of charity. Shall the name of our God be profaned by the annihilition of these churches? Shall the spiritual wants of nearly two millions of immortal beings, in the South-western part our land, be treated with indifference? Does the cause of humanity, the cause of Christ, require us to steel our hearts against the pierc ing cries of our perishing neighbours and children? Because they may not be able to support the gospel, must they die without it? it any where intimated in the volume of inspiration, that the poor shall not have gospel preached unto them? And what must be the feelings of that parent, who can deliberately deny his children a crust of bread and a cup of cold water, when perishing with hunger and thirst at his own door?

O, if you had been where I have been for nearly seven years, and seen what I have seen, I know you would weep and pray over the desolations of our Zion! But you have seen no pious mother, who has been anxiously praying, for years, to see a minister of Christ, that she might once more hear the gospel preached, and be permitted to dedicate her children to God in baptism. You have seen no charches where the sacrament of the Lord's Supper has not been administered for a year and a half .-You have seen no professors of religion going twenty, thirty, forty and fifty miles, to enjoy the ordinances of the gospel-you have not seen how your prodigal children abuse the Sabbath, and how in practice, many of them have become worse than heathen.-Neither are you acquainted with the pecuniary embarrassments -the difficulties, privations and immoralitiesthat are peculiar to new countries.

The whole population of the State of Missouri is between 80,000 and 100,000. The tate of Illinois contains about 70,000 or 80,-000 inhabitants. And we have in these States only seven Presbyterian or Congregational ministers. In the midst of this population of 170, 000, we have twenty infant churches, which are scattered over a tract of country of more than three hundred miles square. North of the Missouri river, there are five small churchesbetween 35 and 40,000 inhabitants and only one minister of our denomination. The anxiety for preaching in many settlements, indicates that now is a most favorable time for missionary efforts in this destitute region. But where www. Lit wave not for same our Methodist, Baptist, and Cumberland brethren, thousands and thousands must go down to the grave without any of the means of grace. Do we not want heip: And shall nothing be done? Let our population increase for twelve years to come in the same ratio it has done for ix years past, and in the States of Missouri & llinois we shall have 700,000 inhabitants! When I think upon this subject, my heart is pained within me. For I have heard the cries of the Redeemer's children in youder wilderness. I have seen thousands of precious souls there, moving on to eternity without any to point them the way to the Lamb of God,-the way to heaven. And most generation after generation descend to the grave without the privileges of the gospei? Are two millions of immortal beings worth nothing? Is there no redeeming spirit in Christendom? Yes, the United Domestic Missionary Society of New-York has heard our distress; and it is anxious to extend to us the consolations and the hopes of the gospel. But their means are not adequate to accomplish the enlarged desires of their hearts. Their plan of missionary operation is after the Apostolic custom, "to ordain Elders in every city," rather than permit their missionaries to wander over a whole state.— The experience of more than six years has taught me the utility of this plan, both in regard to economy, and the permanent good that may be accomplished .- And I cannot but hope that this Society will receive the liberal patronage of the benevotent, the wise and the good, until the spirit of Domestic Missions shall so increase and pervade the community, that it will be generally seen and felt by the friends of the Redeemer, that some more powerful efforts must be made, and that nothing less than a

dly growing country. Then under the divine blessing, we may hope to see our infant churches flourish, "the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose," our land become as the garden of God.

National Domestic Missionary Society can

answer the demands of our destitute and rap-

MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.

From Sancho the Proverbialist. "A society of Churchmen, who had, for the last century, been engaged, among other be-nevolent designs, in conveying the knowledge of Christianity to the heathen, convened a meeting near my aunt's mansion house, to consider the means of extending to about sixty millions of poor idolatrous Hindoos the knowledge of Christianity. Now, whatever religion and wisdom might urge upon so plain a point, mere prudence could not but be alarmed at an attempt, however quiet, to disturb the creed of sixty millions of people. Accordingly, having entered the assembly, I rose, and to the admiration of my aunt, made the following oration:

"I rise, Sir, to oppose the motion which has been submitted to the assembly, on the following grounds:—
"In the first place, the Hindoos are savages.

Christianity was never designed for savages "In the second place, the religion of the Hindoos is a very good religion-why, then, should we try to change it?

"In the third place, their religion has made them excellent slaves for centuries-why, then, teach them a religion which is only fit for free-

"In the fourth place, they are sunk so deep in vice and misery, that it is impossible to release them from it—why then attempt it?
"In the fifth place, who would think of be-

ginning to convert foreign nations, till we have converted every one of our own people?

" Sixthly, when the time comes for the general conversion of the world, some sign will be sent from Heaven to tell us of it.

"Such, Sir, are my reasons for resisting the measure; and whoever promotes it, and opposes me, is an enthusiast, and an enemy to the King, and to the Church of England.'

" Having made my speech, I will own that expected, as the very smallest return, the loud acclamations of the astonished assembly. But a most profound silence ensued; till a clergyman, who, I then thought, looked old enough to know better, arose, and thus addressed the assembly:-

"Instead, sir, of replying directly to the reasonings of the speaker who has preceded me, I will simply put another case, and request his decision upon it. Suppose, instead of the present assembly, a thousand Peruvians convened on the banks of the Amazon, to take into consideration a supplication from the nations of Europe, to supply them with that bark of Peru, which is the only known an-tidote for a very large class of our diseases. And conceive, If you will, the preceding speaker, who, I am sure, would be happy to indertake the embassage, to be the advocate for these feverish and agueish nations, to the only possessors of this antidote. him to arise amidst the tawny multitude, and with much feeling and emphasis to state, that at least sixty millions of people depended upon their determination for health and life. once, I am persuaded, the cry of that multitude would interrupt the pleadings of the orator, and one and all would exclaim, "Give them bark! give them bark! and let not an European perish, whom it is possible for a Peruvian to save." Thus far all would be well. But conceive, instead of the assembly being permitted to act upon this benevolent decision, some Peruvian, of an age in which the prevalence of policy or mere prudence over justice and benevolence is more intelligible and pardonable, to arise, and thus to address his coun-

"Peruvians, you are far too precipitate .-Consider, I beseech you, the character and circumstances of the persons for whom this privilege is demanded.

In the first place they are civilized nations -they read and write, they sleep in beds, and ride in coaches; they wear coats and trowsers -who then will say, that bark is meant for such persons as these?

"In the second place, their fevers and agues may have many excellencies with which we are unacquainted-why then attempt to cure them?

"In the third place, their fevers and agues assist exceedingly to thin their armies-why, then, strengthen them, merely to destroy our-

"Fourthly, those fevers and agues are so deep seated and violent, that is impossible to cure them-why, then, attempt it?

"In the fifth place, who would think of curing foreign nations, till we have cured all the sick in Peru?

"Sixthly, when the time comes for the general cure of fevers and agues, I have no doubt but the Great Spirit will give us some sign from the mountains. Such, Peruvians, are my reasons for op-

posing the wish of the speaker; and whoever promotes it, or opposes me, is a madman, and an enemy both to the Incas and the Great "Now, then," continued the old clergyman,

" supposing the Peruvian orator thus to reason. I should be glad to know by what answer that young gentleman would repel his arguments.'

then, to my infinite horror, sat down and left me, with the eyes of the assembly fixed upon me, as if waiting for my reply; but not having any precisely ready, I thought it best to be taken suddenly ill, and to leave the

UNITED DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
This Society has now existed about three years; the

reports of the first two years have been published.— The following extract from a sermon of Dr. Rice, of Virginia, preached for the benefit of that Society, will give some idea of what has been done in two years:—
"The whole sum expended during these two years was less than \$11,000. The first report contains a list of more than fifty rafestonaries employed by fif

ociety, and in the second we have an account of seventy-eight.—The number of shuls, to whom the gespel has been preached, cannot be computed—but the labours of the Missionaries have been blessed to the hopeful conversion of about one thousand souls. It me added to this, that a number of churches have been formed through the agency of the Missionaries, and many edifices for worship erected." "And now," continues the Doctor, "it may be confidently asked, what Society, at an expenditure of not six thousand dellars a year, can show an amount of good, perman-ent, and substantial good, to be compared with this." Southern Intelligencer.

SUCCESS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

SABEATH SCHOOLS IN NEWBURYPORT.

The separate reports of Sabbath Schools in Newbu export from which the general Report was compiled, [See Rec. & Tel. p 88.] contain the following state-

One Trustee save,-Three of the scholars have been railed into the eternal world, who gave pleasing evidence of piety. One, a child of ten years of age, was, during her sickness, much interested in her lessons committed at the Sabbath School. She was often read ng her Bible, and repeating passages of scripture; and when too weak to read berself, requested some one to read to her. This child undoubtedly received all her religious impressions at the Sabbath School. Another was often visited by her teacher, to whom she frequenty spoke of her Sabbath school lessons, and remarked that they were a great comfort to her. Six others have recently expresed a hope that they have passed from death unto life, and give satisfactory evidence of such

Another teacher says,-M. D. is the only one acong the scholars, who has made a profession of re-igion. Her serious impressions she attributes to her eachers, whose conversation was the means of makng her to feel the importance of religion. As far as can ascertain, the number of deaths are six; in three of which cases, they gave good evidence that the religone instruction which they have received at the SA. ckness E. W. G. was one of the first scholars. nd was attending the third season, when she was tak-During her sicken sick and died, aged thirteen years. ess, her mind dwelt much on the religious instruction which she received at the Sabbath school. She was never known to express a wish to recover but once, and that was, that she might have the privilege of at ending the Sabbath school. When she was so feeble hat she could speak only in a low whisper, she caled her grandmother to her bed, and said, "I could re-cent to you all my Sabbath school lessons, if I had trength of voice; -but I am too weak; -they are frest When dying, she bade her a my memory. ewell, and said, "I long to depart to see Jesus. C. D. had a very distressing siekness, but was remark-ably patient and submissive; she would occasionally of her Sabbath school instruction, and lamented at she did not make a better improvement of it while It was observed to ber, that one of the scholheath. It was one. "Oh," said she, "if I get well, hope I shall never feel too old to go." She spoke f her teacher with much affection. She expressed a f her teacher with much affection. willingness to die, and a wish to be gone. She was asked, if her desire to die was not to get rid of pain! Oh, no; but a desire to see Christ."

Another says,—Two of the scholars have died.

One was habitually serious and attentive in health: but when violent sickness laid her on the bed of death, she was, at first, much alarmed; but a few days previous to her dissolution, she expressed a perect willingness to die; and in answer to the question, Are you willing to leave all your friends! naming them seperately, she said, "Yes, all." The second was a little girl in her eleventh year, whose death was occasioned by her taking cold, in her zeal to attend school and church in wet weather. Her teacher says the never had occasion to reprove her for inattention, ardy attendence, or indifferent recitations; and often ild the tear start into her eye, as she sung the r its victim, the only regret she expressed was on Sabbath day. "Ob, mother, that I could go to chure No other murmuring word escaped her. spoke of her Saviour, and of prayer; and when asked a day or two previous to her death, if she performe that duty, sweetly answered, "I do try to pray." Si ent to her teacher to request prayer for her at the Sab-oath school; and on the following morning fell asleep in Jesus; leaving not a doubt on the minds of those round her, that her heart was changed by Divine grace and that her Sabbath school instructions were very conducive to this effect.

Another teacher says of those reported by her,-Five have made a profession of religion, three entertain a hope of an interest in Christ, and eight are in some measure awakened to a sense of their situation as inners, and their need of obtaining mercy through Redeemer. Five of the children have been taken from the instructions they were receiving at the school, to ent they had made ender an account of the improvem of them, before their and our Judge in heaven. one of them left any good evidence that her accoun would be rendered in with joy. S. A. P. attended suffering any weather, however boisterous, to prevent her; after saving to he mother, "What a blessed thing it is to have Sabbath would not miss of one for ever so Her teacher observing her to weep one day, asked what ailed her? she replied, she was a sinner. She asked her if she did not love God? "Oh, yes," aid she, "I love him better than I do my pare ove him different from what I do them, and yet I keep saning against him." At about eleven years of age, the went to service in a family in a distant town, and attended a Sabbath school there; and she continued still to manifest the same spirit of piety, and spent much of her time in reading the Bible. It was noticed by the family, that when she went up to bed with the younger children, she was absent a long while; and one of them followed her up one evening, to ascertain what detained her, and found her in prayer with the children; which she invariably continued until her last eksess. Ca being asked if she wanted to get well? "I only want," she replied, "to be submissive to God's will." She begged her mother to be faithful to er other children, and not to let them learn silly stoies, and songs, which only filled their minds with vain houghts; but to send them to Sabbath schools, where hey would learn the Bible and good hymns. Just before her death, some one asked her, how she felt? "Oh," aid she, "I am almost at home; -I shall soon see my

SABBATH SCHOOLS IN BOSTON.

The following statement relative to Sabbath schools in this city, embraces, in substance, the facts communicated at a Quarterly Meeting of Teachers in the month of April:

Reports were received from 14 schools, stating the average attendance each Sabbath to be 220 teachers, and 1525 scholars. There are nine other schools, not reported, supposed to contain about 100 teachers and 600 scholars, making the whole number engaged every Sabbath, 300 teachers and 2100 scholars.

Most of these schools have been in operation from 5 to years, and whether we look at the effect produced by them upon the teachers, or children, the evidence of importance and utility is overwhelming

In the schools reported, 52 of the teachers have made public profession of religion, six of them are now preachers of the gospel at home and one a missionary at the Sandwich Islands. Those who have become isters were members of the same school in which 8 other teachers have become hopefully pious. One of them received her first religious impressions by reflecting upon her enormous guilt in rejecting that 'Saviour she had a few hours before been recommending to her class. In another school there have been, since the

last quarterly meeting, two hopeful conversions a-mong the teachers, and four or five others remain un-

With regard to the scholars, in addition to that abuadance of the good seed which has been sown in so many immortal minds, fitted to make them wise unto salvation, it was stated that fourteen have become hopeully pious; three of these are dead, most of the othe are members of our churches, and two of them in a ourse of preparation for the gospel ministry. In that chool to which eight of the fourteen belonged, one other scholar since the last quarterly meeting, has hopefully experienced the grace of Christ, and several others are now considerably exercised on the subject of religion.

CONNECTICUT SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We gave some account of these schools at page 114, so far as they were connected with the State Union Those of which we now speak are not thus connected.

The school at Bosrahville was commenced and continued for about two years, with only one teacher

A great number of books and tracts have been disuted among the effect. A signal blessing has attended this school, and the meral influence throughout the village is visibly manifest. No less than fifteen of the scholars have made a public profession of their faith.

The school at Norwich First Society, was commen-ced in the summer of 1816, and has been productive of much good. The Report of the superintendent inform ose who have been engaged as teachers, and of those who were echolars, have made a public profession of their faith to the Lord Jesus. Among the latter are two who attended the school during the last

The Sabbath school in Chelsea Society was com-neaced in the summer of 1815, by the exertions of the few individuals, who succeeded in obtaining a number of scholars, but not without some opposition from those persons who did not see the utility of the plan possessed of personal piety, yet they prosecuted the work with an ardour which could not escape the no whispered, "Why stand we all the day idle." the request of the youthful band who commenced the school, a number of pious friends consented to associate with them, in order that they might at least ascertain the nature and probable result of these efforts. They found a well-organized school, and piety alone was wanting, the deficiency was deeply felt by those who were not pious-they retire from the school, as being unqualified for its duties & were as frequently solicited to seek & obtain the grand requisite. As the school enlarged, the question become perative, "How shall we obtain pious teachers! As it was a season of general apathy on the subject of eligion, the only reply that could be made, was, Pray ye to the Lord of the harvest." Strong desired ere excited, and the blessing was Within the period of one year, thirteen persons were added to the number of pious teachers, all recent con-verts; seven of whom had been previously engaged in the school. - This event, to those who wer the aspect of Providence, seemed a happy answer to the question. Is it right for those who are not pious to engage in Sabbath school labours!"

NEW-YORK SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. This Union contains 53 schools, 616 teachers and

sitors, and 4,430 scholars. Not long since, the following statement was made the Visiting Committee: In the account of a revi val in this state, it is said, that of 35 persons who were opeful sharers in the work, 27 belonged to the Sab-ath schools of the place.—Of 100 persons who united with a church in a single year, 98 had enjoyed the blessings of Sabbath school instruction. It is said, that of the missionaries who have gone from Great Britain o the heathen, nineteen twentieths became nious at schools: and that of the evangetical ministers England who are under 40 years of age, more than thirds became pious at Sabbath schools. hina, who has recently translated the whole Bible in Chinese, a language spoken by the largest assort population on the globe, became pious at a s th school. O' who can tell how many Brainerds and Buchanans, and Morrisons, and Martins, and Har-riet Newels, and Isabella Grahems, God is training in these schools, to become the blessed instruments of

How thrilling must be the sensation to a faithful teacher in subsequent life, to be accosted as was Robert Raikes, the founder of Sabbath schools. "One day," said he, "as I was going to church, I overtook a sol-dier just entering the church door. This was on a week day. As I passed him I said, it gave me pleasare to see that he was going to a place of worship.

Ah! Sir,' said he, 'I may thank you for that.' Me!
said I, why I do not know that I ever saw you bendebted to you for my first instruction in my duty used to meet at your morning service in this cathe-dral, and was one of your Sunday scholars. My father, when he left this city, took me into Eerkshire, and nut me apprentice to a shoemaker; I used often to th At length I went to London, and was there drawn to serve as a militia man in the Westminster militia. I came to Gloucester last night with a deserter, and came this morning to visit the old spot; and in hopes of seeing you." He then told me his name, and brought himself to my recollection tion of a curious circumstance, which happened while he was at school. His father was a journeyman cur-rier; a vile profligate man. After the boy had been ne time at school, he came one day and told me father was wonderfully changed; that he had left off going to the ale-house on Sunday. It happened on after, that I met the man in the street, and said to My dear friend, it gives me great pleasure to hear that you have left off going to the ale-house on Sunday, your boy tells me that you now stay at home, and never get tipsy.' 'Sir,' said he, 'I may that k you for it.' 'Nay,' said I, 'that's impossible; I do not recollect that I ever beheld you before.' 'No, sir,' said he but the good instructions you give my boy, he brings home to me; and it is that, sir, which has induced me to reform my life.

To be continued.

CAUSE OF SEAMEN.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The importance of pious seamen is most convinc-gly shown in the following extract of a letter from Capt. Ainsley, master of the ship LaPlata, to the owners, dated Montevideo, May 30. If immoral seamen are a curse, in foreign ports, to the cause of missions, how great a blessing are pious ones! It is impossible to read the following animating account of the noble conduct of a few pious seamen in a foreign port, superstition and priesteraft bear sway, without feeling the veins glow and the heart throb. What class of men can be as useful to the cause of Christ as sailors Let us then first endeavour to evangelize seamen, as the most effectual means of converting the heathen, and spreading far and wide the blessings of the gospel.

"I take the liberty to mention, because I think it agreeable to your desires, that although our will be temporal affairs do not afford us so lively employment as we could wish, yet the work of the Lord is not wholly left undone. I have made the La Plata, in the midst of this crooked and perverse generation, a Floating Chapel; and I believe the Lord does bless our ndeavours to serve him, by giving us on the Sabbath day about thirty attentive hearers of the Word of Life, and almost every night more or less. I send my boat ashore on the Sunday morning and evening, to press seamen from the service of the devil to the worhip of God, who has not suffered them to return void but generally full, with some seamen of all nations, & The captain of the Diana sent his boat oo, and brought several, with his ship's company; and the crew of another American, with two or three mates, completely filled my little cabin with a goodly company, and two merchants from the shore; and I

find that two or three who never prayed before, have been constrained to call upon their God for mercy, and there appears a visible change in their manner of con So far the Bethel flag does not fly in vain, and I trust it will not, when the glory of God is the

rize for those who come umo him would not forget to mention to you that your ship is in some measure manned by missionaries, as is not one who is not ready to declare the name of Jesus: the work of God has been so powerful among s on our passage, that to a man they are praying men is my greatest happiness, to know by experience, that God is with us of a truth in every time and place, which enables me to lock through every difficulty and tribulation, knowing that his will worketh for them that love God, a more exceeding and eternal weigh While the glory of God can be promoted by me, a weak instrument in his hands, or any the ship who have set their hands to the plough, I anticipate a glorious work in my native land, in a cause supported by God and so many able and pious men, amongst all ranks and societies." Mariner's Mag.

MARINER'S CHURCH.

The following fact was stated in an address at the Mariner's Church in New-York on the 7th inst: "Since the establishment of this church (about four years ago) has been ascertained that through its instrumentali 100 seamen have been made the subjects of divine grace -how many more it is impossible to ascertain; bu venture to say, that as many mariners had not been brought to the light of the gospel in this city in

After the services a collection of \$112 was taken up

REVIVALS.

From the Western Lu REVIVAL IN KENTUCKY.

stating, that an interesting work of s recently commenced in Nicholas Ky, in the Presbyterian congregations, called Rev. Dewey Whitney. Fifteen individuals have been received into the churches; and eight or ten others, who have given evidence of picty, are waiting for a convenient opportunity. New and interesting cases of

religious impressions and convictions of sin, daily occur.
The prospects of an extensive revival of religion are flattering, and it is fondly hoped, it will be found, that the Lord has much people in that region. A Friend to Revivals.

In Leyden, N. Y. 40 or 50 individuals have recenteen admitted to the Presbyterian Church, 132 to the Baptist, and a number to the Methodist

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

PREDESTINATION

As the Rev. P. S. C. of L. was lately travelling on horseback in Lancashire, he was overtaken by a genteel-looking traveller, who olicited the favor of his company. The stranger conversed like a man who had a veneration for sacred things, and after talking on various subjects, asked Mr. C. if he was not a clergyman

"I am the minister of an independent conanswered his companion.

May I take the liberty to ask if you are a Calvinist ?" said the other.

"As that term, in its popular sense, certainly conveys a general notion of my theological sentiments," replied Mr. C. "I do not hesitate to appropriate it; but I have long admired the wisdom of that sacred injunction of Jesus Christ Call no man your father upon the earth.'

"But," said the other, "am I to understand that my new acquaintance, in whose conversation I feel much interested, can possibly admit in his creed the doctrine of predestination to eternal life?"

" Most unquestionably," returned the mini-" for what doctrine is more clearly reverded by Christ and the Apostles? It is so linked in the golden chain of redemption, that I could not reject it without rejecting at the same time a great deal more. "But your candor must acknowledge," ad-

ded the stranger, "that entirely depends on the explanation given the many passages to which you refer; and that many learned and good men have placed them in a very different light from what the Calvinists do. Nor can I vindicate the righteousness of God in making between his creatures any such distinction as election

Before that objection is admitted to contain any force," answered Mr. C. " you must prove that God owes eternal life to any of his fallen creatures; and further, that the vindication of a mortal is essential to the equity of Besides, the question is not what are the difficulties connected with the doctrine, or can a worm solve them all? but, Is this doctrine of predestination scripturally and philo-sophically true, or is it not? The difficulties of the subject will prove nothing against the fact; and he that brings the legislation of his Creator before the tribunal of his own under-standing, should first be able to measure the length of his eternity, the breadth of his immensity, the height of his wisdom, and the depth of his decrees. Is it not a sad evidence of human depravity, that creatures of a day will sit in judgment on spiritual and eternal things, as if the author of the great mystery of godliness, were altogether such an one as themselves? Permit me to repeat to you a few stanzas of Dr. Watts on this subject -

Chained to his throne a volume lies, With all the fates of men, With ev'ry angel's form and size, Drawn by th' eternal pen.

Now he exalts neglected worms To sceptres and a crown; Anon the following page he turns.

And treads the monarch down Not Gabriel asks the reason why, Nor God the reason gives ; Nor dares the favorite angel pry

Between the golden leaves.

But," continued Mr. C. "Ignorance often attempts upon earth what would make Inspiration tremble in heaven " 'I hope you will not be offended," replied

the gentleman, " if I declare, notwithstanding you advance, I do not, I cannot believe in this doctrine of predestination." "And I hope," rejoined Mr. C. " that you will not be offended if I declare, I am quite of opinion you do believe in it; for your intel-

ligent conversation on other subjects will not permit me to believe the contrary." "I beg," said the other, " you will explain yourself, for your assertion surprises me.

" If you will favor me with the short answer of Yes or No, to a few explicit questions I shall take the liberty to propose," replied Mr. C. I have little doubt but I can prove what I have affirmed; and if you do not think my questions sufficiently explicit to admit such an-

swers, I will endeavour to make them so." "It will afford me great satisfaction," said the other, " to comply with your proposal."

Mr. C. then began. "Are you of opinion that all sinners will be saved?"

" By no means," said the gentleman "But you have no doubt," added Mr. C. it will be formally and finally determined, at the day of judgment, who are to be saved,

and who are to perish?" "I am certainly of that opinion," replied the stranger.

"I would ask then," continued Mr. C. "is the great God under any necesity of waiting till these last awful assizes, in order to determine who are the righteous that are to be saved, and the wicked who are to perish?"

"By no means," said the other, "for he certainly knows already."

"When do you imagine," asked Mr. that he first attained this knowledge? Here the gentleman paused and hesitated a little; but soon answered, "he must have known from all eternity."

"Then," said Mr. C. " it must have been fixed from all eternity.

"That by no means follows," replied the "Then it follows," added Mr. C. "that he

did not know from all eternity, but only grassed, and happened to guess right; for how can Omniscience know what is yet uncertain: Here the stranger began to perceive his dif-

ficulty, and after a short debate confessed it should seem it must have been fixed from eternity. "Now," said Mr. C, " one question more will prove that you believe in Predestination as well as I. You have acknowledged, what can

never be disproved, that God could not know

from eternity who shall be saved, unless it had been fixed from eternity. If then it was fixed, be pleased, Sir, to inform me who fixed it The gentleman candidly acknowledged he had never taken this view of the subject before, and said he believed it would be the last time he should attempt to oppose predestination to

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

" Among all the sins which we read of, none is represented as unpardonable, but the blas-

phemy against the Holy Ghost.

" Does not the nature of this horrible offence strike every truly serious and considerate mind with the deepest awe?-Does it not inspire the soul with an irresistible persuasion, that the Personage against whom it is so peculiarly criminal, and so irrevocably destructive to offend, must be highly exalted indeed? this, O my soul, be a mere creature? What! would the Eternal Majesty deny pardon to an offence committed against an infinitely inferior being (for all created beings must be infinitely beneath the Creator,) while he has provided, promised, and offers it to rebels against HIM-Surely no!" The blasphemy against the Holy Ghost being irremissible, is therefore a cogent and awful proof of his true and prop Deity. Ananias was first expostulated ith, as having yielded up himself as the vassal of Satan " to lie to the Holy Ghost;" and then arraigned, convicted, condemned, immediately struck dead, for having " lied not undo men, but Should any inquire, wherefore the blasphemy against the Spirit is represented as emphatically criminal, and terribly destruc-Because he is the great Witness both of tive the Father and the Son, in the inspired word, in miracles, and in all his operations on the heart and conscience: so that they who oppose, blaspheme, and ridicule his testimony, resist the strongest manifestation that ever was, or that ever will be given, of God to the children of men .- London Evan. Magazine.

For the Recorder & Telegroph. UNITARIANISM UNVEILED.

"O heavy lightness! serious vanity!

Mis-shapen chaos of well seeming forms Feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick health! till waking sleep, that is not what it is

I confess, Messrs Editors, I have found it exceedingly lifficult to keep these lines of the great dramatist out my mind, when I have been attending to s and practice of some of our modern Unitarians. Particularly have they been forced upon me, when ex ning those high claims to reason and which this sect are known to make. Why, I have asked, if Unitarians are blest with these attributes above all other men, are they so reluctant to meet their antagonists on the open arena of fair and thorough discussion, and so unwilling to be judged by the same rules which they zealously impose on others! Is reason afraid of the light! Does it require art and mis-representation to maintain its positions! Or, is it the dictate of genuine liberality, publicly to slauder the opinions of others, and then to refuse them a hearing in their own defence? Yet these are some of the evidences upon which the superior claim of Unitarians to these high traits of character rest; at least, they are the upon which will hereafter rest the pretension of such Unitarians as Mr. Colman and the Editor of the "Christian Register." The former, it may be well your readers should know, has never yet ven to argue the question at issue between him and his re-viewer, although he stands charged with liserary fraud, as well as misrepresentation, and false remorang, and has been heard to call his reviewer by many very "hard names." The latter, having recently espoused in some names." The latter, having recently espoused in some measure the dying cause of Mr. Colman, has decided ecussion of its merits in his paper, is "inad-Pray, Messrs. Editors, will you do me the favour to read the following communication addressed to the Christian Register, and tell me what it is, that should render its insertion in that truly LIBERAL paper so highly inexpedient? Is it disrespectful? Is it passionate? Is it unchristian? The "extracts," as you will perceive, are not only from the Reply to Mr. Col-man's Notes, but from a Unitarian of pre-emisent ceebrity; and they relate to a subject which, if we may judge from the testimony of Mr. Belsham and the late editors of the Unitarian Miscellany, is believed by many of their denomination to be neither unfavourable religion, nor capable of being easily controverted! Was it wrong to request the insertion of such a piece Or, was it illiberal to remind our Unitarian neighbours at, in making such extracts as those which Mr. Colman has given from certain Calvinistic writers with a view to excite popular odium, they had omitted to no ice some far more offensive declarations, relating to ome of the same subjects, in the writings of their great Reformer!" Was the Editor of the Register afraid or ashamed of bringing Dr. Priestley into such unexpected union with his "Calvinism Unveiled!" Or is the rejection of the peice the genuine fruit of that too common love of truth, that candour and liberality, "which is not what it is." Should you be of opinion, Messrs. Editors, that the communication is worthy of a different reception from that which it has met with at the office of the Register, or should you apprehend that its publication, under these circumstances, may do quite as much to "unveil" Unitarianism as Calvinism, you may by inserting it do a service to the public, and will certainly gratify

A Sincere Friend to fair and Liberal Discussion [The communication above referred to, will appear in our next number, having been received too late for convenient insertion in this.]

RECORDER & TELEGRAPE.

BOSTON, AUGUST 19, 1825.

GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS The "New-York Review" comains a very long! daborate history of our relations with the Creek L dians, from the first: and though we have thready give a concise statement of the case, so far as known to us the time, we are nevertheless inclined to avail ours of the additional facts which have since been develop and shall proceed accordingly.

The original treaty with the Creeks was ratified, seems, at New-York, in presence of the imno-Washington, August 7, 1790. Lands within conspecified limits were at this time guaranteed to Indians; the mode of punishing offenders was in upon; and in order "to lead them to a greater d of civilization, and to become burdsmen and ters, instead of remaining in the state of hunters. United States agreed to furnish them "gratuitous from time to time, with useful domestic animals; implements of husbandry."

By another treaty in 1796, the Creeks bargained blacksmiths and strikers to be furnished by the I's States; thes proving their intention to scrept the b mane offer of civilization from our hands.

In 1802, an agreement was entered into beth United States and Georgia, by which the former to extinguish in favor of the latter, the Indus all lands within the limits of that State, "as early the same could be perceably obtained on teas terms." Peaceably-on reasonable terms. what was the consideration given by Georgia this! Just what had been granted by the other Staeither with or without an equivalent, immediately ter the acknowledgement of our Independen France, viz .- the relinquishment to the general gar ment, of all vacant territories in the West gia, whose arm had borne but a feetle part of the test for Independence, saw fit to delay a comilar till 1802; and by this means obtlined more farterms. The whole amount of money already pa the United States, either directly to Georgia lands relinquished by that State, or in the the cession of lands to Georgia, is stated a \$8,000,000; more than half the sum which wa for all Louisiana. The whole number of are which the Indian title has been thus extinguists

favor of Georgia, is 15,000,000. And now, though it is clearly imp or Georgia at present the remaining lands of the treeks ither " peaceably" or " on reasonable terms hough by the treaty of 1814, the United States p anteed to the Creeks the integrity | untireness | remaining lands, i. e. unless they should choose or of Georgia and his adherents (for there are in G gla many individuals who abominate his prowould compel the general government to tear at last remnant of land from the poor Indians, and them to a wilderness far beyond the waters of the

issippi. as contrived, as he thinks, to bring this necess on the general government! It is briefly this conference last November between Cols. Merine Campbell on the part of Georgia, and the Creek on the part of their nation, it was fully store ormer party by the latter, that in confermity w sidvice of our government, they had undertaken tivate the soil and breed cattle; that they now nore land than was sufficient for these purpothat upon no consideration would they pur

Nevertheless, these same commi with the knowledge and advice of Gov. Tros ceeded immediately to Washington, where they such a representation of the case, as to procure ther appropriation from Congress, for the purpo

effecting the cession of lands in favor of Georgi In order to secure the influence of Gen. Me head chief of the Cowetans, he was appoint of the lands to be transferred; and by an additicle to the proposed treaty, it was agreed to a the liberal sum of \$25,0.0 for a piece of land b ing to him, called the Indian Spring Reservation

The Creeks were then summoned to a m these very Springs-McIntosh not daring to self in the midst of the nation, because he knew death to propose a further alienation of the lan bly to a law proposed by himself at Broken A 1814, and solemnly ratified by the Creeks at

Spring in 1824. Here, at a distance from the body of the concluded the infamous treaty on which G appears to rely, as a plea for all his violence. concluded indeed :- and signed on the part of dians by two chiefs, out of nearly forty belo the nation; - and by some other individuals who not chiefs, & whose signature was therefore of a Even the Message of Gov. Troup estimates the party [those opposed to the treaty] to include 40 riors, and the McIntosh's party at only 500, F the letter of Gen. Gaines it appears further, that party opposed to the treaty embraces fartyfiftieths of all the chiefs, head men and warriers

McIntosh and Tustunnuggee, the chiefs who be reacherously signed the treaty, were executed after

Indian mapner, according to law. The finger of fraud is but too apparent in same the movements above specified. Yet observe, letter from McIntosh to the principal chief Creek nation, is asserted to have contained the fo ng language :- "If you feel disposed to sell your I will make the Commissioners give you (the \$2000 each, and nobody shall know it." McIatosh acted without authority from others at thing, readers will judge for themselves. There bribery somewhere.

Look now at the treaty itself. By the second cle, it is agreed between the commi traitorous chiefs, that the United States shall pay Creeks \$400,000, of which \$200,000 are 10 immediately: and by a subsequent article it ted, "at the particular request of the parsecond part, (viz. McIntosh and his par the payment and disbursement of the \$200,60 be made by the commissioners negociating this Here again our readers may judge what was to of this \$20 , 00 being stipulated to be disbut very commissioners who had contrived, and he're ratify, the instrument of cession.

In order to prevent any examination of these neuvres by the general government, the treaty hurried off to Washington with astonishing disand laid before the Senate of the United States of very last day of the session. This stratagem so and the treaty was unfortunately ratified, before Creek nation, as such, could be heart in a see

ained sear ar govern the Creek #

It is thus, ened upon concern h We trust the of Congress and of justic

SUCCESS MESSRS. that the ariour's mi e present dust be a ch they a

d, that in n be pro then that a te the hap the Churc all who w ut the whol nd shared t ave spoke elf, will an ty has once many of yo

> ly valuable It seems opposers wi rought to a kr and at length We hardly

ided to, she

from a f wever thi And let it lia "-ore its"-is no a Almana in Martyr

as quote the writer ery individ t.i.e. clime. What then " The I pire, and ad re the Atla

he Rhine ; a ile, the De ng the whole the then know 47-8) AI . 1. 124.) nprehended ia in Asia, S ut of Hungar any, Sweden ancients.

Bell. Gall. B Africa then Note to Virg. braced in th tioned. W her authorities ficient to give known world The assertion plained) of t s preached."

ad substa Asia .- Who at, will recol owing, amo tles; and in re formed: A , Samaria, G Arabia, Bal , Seleucia, S Galatia, Caj as, Assus, dicea. Hier iladelphia, &c

e places are Asia Minor lieronymus a Brahmins; Andrew is thia," remark AFRICA.-N

spondent w

ed through al Eusebius affirm andria in Egyp rches in Egyp Nicephorus al espel in Egypt,

ans and Penta The ennuch wi to Ethiopia, gospel into th phomato hav

[.] These accounts are selected from a mass of documents contained in the Appendix to the First Report of the American Sunday School Union, with such vaviations as were necessary, in order to present them in the most convenient form.

GRAPH 1825.

REEKS. ins a very long ith the Creek In have already giver as known to us at to avai! ourselves ce been developed

s was ratified, the immortal ds within certain ranteed to thes ders was agreed a greater degreand cultivaof hunters," the " gratuitously tic animals and

bargained fo ed by the United accept the he

into between the the former agreed e Indian title to e, "as early as on reasonable terms. And Georgia for all the other States, immediately afdependence by general governest. But Georpart of the cona similar cession more favorabl already paid by Georgia for the the Creeks for ated at nearly which was paid er of acres extinguished i

sible to obtain of the Creeks, terms"-and ed States guar eness of the choose to sel eaded Govern re are in Ge proceedings o tear away t lians, and driv ters of the Mi

overnor Tro s necessity u fly this. At . Meriwether the Creek chie ly stated to t formity with the ey now had purposes; a they part wi

ners, doubtle . Troup, pro where they made procure a the purpose of Georgia! Gen. McInton annointed agen an additional at reed to give his e of land belon eservation. to a meeting ing to trust him he knew it wa

the lands, agreet

oken Arrow reeks at Poleca hich Gov. Troup violence. It was he part of the Inrty belonging t ividuals who we refore of no avail imates the hostile include 4000 was July 500. From aces forty-nine

and warriors, chiefs who had executed after th

ment in some t observe, that ipal chief of th ined the follow o sell your land you (the chiefs w it." Whether m others in t selves. There

the second ar sioners and th a shall pay to are to be ! ticle it is stips he parties of s partizans) th \$200,000 sh ting this treaty t was the obj e disbursed by

and helped the treaty w ishing dispate States on 1 tagem succeed fied, before tin a way of

strance. Indeed it is said that the Indians epterned scarcely a fear of such a result, presuming that wernment would not regard it as a treaty with reck nation, and relying on their benevolence and

It is thus, that a most disgraceful stain has been fased upon our country; and deeply, very deeply does ern her, to wipe it away before it is too late. ost the first Act of legislation at the next session ongress will be, to restore to the Creeks the right-

SUCCESS OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. MESSES. EDITORS -- An extract from the Christian ack, published in your paper last week, informs the origin of missionary exertions might be the day which immediately succeeded our s mission to mankind. To tho s mission to mankind. To those who are, at at day, engaged in the same labours of love, it a cheering and animating motive, that while treading in the steps of Apostles and Mary are likewise following the example, as well og the precepts, of him " who went about do-

sent object in noticing that extract, is, to inthe concluding sentence-" there is no reason that the last command of Christ was so obeyin the Apostolic age, the gospel was preached part of the world which was then known"ved from history, either sacred or profane, tter of fact? That the indefatigable labours al and his cotemporaries, were successful to a vithout a parallel, is abundantly evident; but that apostle informs us that "the gospel had been ned to every creature under heaven," are we not rstand him as using a general assertion, to illus-e happy diffusion of the gospel, at that early age Church, instead of supposing him to mean, o wander in tribes, and live in tents," through whole world, had heard of a crucified Saviour, ared the blessings of his salvation? Is it proba-d this been the fact, that the Scriptures would seen so silent on the subject ! And would they oken of only sixty-seven different places where were established? I only make these inquir information, hoping that some one, better acill answer them. If it is a fact, that Christiani-once had so universal a spread on the earth. your readers may be interested to know it if it is not, it would seem unfortunate, tions like those contained in the extract should ever have appeared in a work so highaluable to the cause of truth, as the Christian Al-

seems to us that this fact, if established, instead It seems to us that this fact, it established, instead encouraging the friends of Zion, will be arming their posers with a new weapon, "Goon," say the encies of the Cross, "send out your missionaries to the other—let them publish in every land the news of ion until all from the least to the greatest, are at to a knowledge of the truth, soon the dark ages rain return, and the Prince of darkness will once eign in the hearts of the children of disobedience, length become the unrivalled, undisputed "Gorworld."

e hardly know whether the above communication m a friend, or disguised enemy, of Missions. ver this may be, we shall endeavor to answer the ies he proposes, as well as we are able on so en a call.

ad let it be premised, that the phrase quoted by -" all those who wander in tribes and live in is not the language of the writer in the Chris-Almanack, but is quoted from Justin Martyr. Martyr is therefore more particularly responsible correctness; which however can be better judged a comparison with the language of other ancient quoted below. The strongest assertion made writer in the Almanack is, that, "in the e age, the gospel was preached in every f the world which was then known." Not to individual, nor to every town; but in every e. clime, or perhaps country, of the known world. hat then was the known world in the Apostolic The limits which Augustus set to the Roman , and advised his successors not to go beyond, he Atlantic Ocean on the West, and the Eues on the East; on the North, the Danube and Rhine; and on the South, the Cataracts of the the Deserts of Africa, and Mt. Atlas ; includhe whole Mediterranean Sea, and the best part of then known world." [Adam's Rom. Ant. pp. -%) Augustus died A. D. 14. Virgil, who but 17 years before Christ, calls India extremi siorbis-the farthest verge of the world. (Geor. B . 124.) " The boundaries of Scythia" (which aprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Rusin Asia, Siberia, Muscovy, the Crimea, Poland, t of Hungary, Lithuania, the northern parts of Gerny, Sweden, Norway, &c.) " were unknown to ancients, as no traveller had penetrated the vast cts of land which lay at the north, east and west." npr. Cl. Dict.) Britain was first discovered to y Julius Casar, 55 years before Chris . Gall. B. 4. Sec. 20.) " Almost all the parts Africa then known, were subdued by Augustus," e to Virg. Acneid. B. 6. v. 794,) and of course red in the limits of the Roman empire above oned. We have not time now to seek out fur-

nown world" la the Apostolic age. the assertion then is, that in every part (as above ed) of this wide extended region, "the gospel seached," On investigation it will, we think, and substantially correct.

authorities; but the above, we apprehend, are

icient to give a presty correct idea of what was the

MA.-Whoever is familiac with the New Testawill recollect the mention of such places as the ing, among those which were visited by the Aes; and in almost all of them churches of Christ ormed: Azotus, Lydda, Saron, Joppa, Jerusa-Samaria, Gallilee, Casarea, Ptolemais, Damas-Arabia, Babylon, Phenicia, Syria, Tyre, Anti-Seleucia, Sidon, Cilicia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Ponialatia, Cappadocia, Bythinia, Mysia, Phrygia, s, Assus, Ephesus, Smyrna, Miletus, Colosse, ea, Hierapolis, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, adelphia, &c. &c. By referring to a map, our ondent will be surprised to find how widely places are scattered-in Palestine, Syria, Assy-

Asia Minor, and Arabia. onymus asserts that Bartholomew preached to mins; also that Thomas performed a mission

Andrew is said to have preached the gospel in "," remarks Eusebius. CA .- Nicephorus asserts that Simon Zelotes

through almost all Africa. schius affirms, that Mark wrote his gospel at Aldris in Egypt, and was the first that gathered

hes in Egypt. Jerome confirms the latter stateus also writes, that Mark preached the ed in Egypt, Lybia, and all Barbary, to the Cy-

and Pentapolitans. much who was baptized by Philip, on his rebliopia, doubtless carried the knowledge of pel into that country; and Matthew is said by " have preached there, and converted many.

MEDITERRANEAN. -The following islands in the Mediterranean, (and perhaps others) are mentioned in the New Testament, as having been visited by the Aostles: Cyprus, Crete, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Coos, Rhodes, Patmos, Malta. Vincentius writes, that one Papinus was left by Bartholomew in Sicily.

EUROPE.-Such places as these are mentioned in he New Testament, as having heard the gospel preached: Macedonía, Achaia, Neapolis in Thrace, Philippi, Amhipolis, Appollonia, Berea, Athens, Corinth, Cenchrea, Puteoli in the bay of Naples, Rome, Dalmatia, Illyricum. Paul purposed to go into Spain, and doubtless did.

Sozomenus writes, that Andrew inculcated the gosel at Byzantium.

Nauclerus affirms, that Apollonius laboured for hrist at Ravenna.

Eusebius says, that in due time the gospel was propated in France. Nicephorus asserts, that Simon Zelotes penetrated

nto Britain. Several writers state, that Joseph of Arinathea was sent from France into Britain, about

Vincentius writes, that James, with several assisants, taught Christianity in Ireland.

The following passage from the Acts of the Aposes, throws some light on this subject. " Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopoamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and the parts of Lybin about Cyrene, and strangers from Rome, Jews and prositytes, Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them eak in our tongues the wonderful works of God."

In Romans, (15: 19.) Paul says, "From Jerusa salem, and round about unto Illyricum, I have fully preached the gosnel of Christ." This extensive circuit included Syria, Phenicia, Asia Minor, Macedonia and Greece. In all this region Paul had preached the gorpel "fully." But his labours stopped not here. Rome itself," (says a work of Rev. Hugh Pearson which gained the Buchanan prize of £500 at Oxford,) and according to Clement & others, the country west of Italy, including Spain, and possibly the shores of Gaul and Britain, were visited by this great Apostle.'

We shall now quote a few passages from certain disinguished writers, both ancient and modern, which go o substantiate the same general facts.

Tacitus, referring to things which took place at Rome, A. D. 65, says, " This abominable superstition [Christianity] being checked for a time [by the banishment of the Jews from Rome, see Acts 18: 2.1 again burst forth, not only throughout Judea where the evil originated, but also at Rome."

About A. D. 100, a letter was written to the empeor Trajan by the Younger Pliny, Roman governor of Pontus and Bythynia in Asia Micor, stating that unless the laws relative to the punishment of Christians should be relaxed in severity, many excellent citizens would suffer. " Many" says he, " of all ages, and of every rank, and of both sexes likewise, are accused and will be accused. Nor has the contegion of this superition seized cities only, but the lesser towns, and the open country." Traj. Imp. E. 10, c 97. Weknow of no reason to suppose that Pontus and Bythinia were more under the influence of Christianity at this time,

than most other provinces of the Roman empire. Justin Martyr tells us, that in A. D. 106 "there vas not a nation, either Jew or Barbarian, or of any other name, even of those who wander in tribes and live in tents, among whom prayers and thanksgivings are not offered to the Father and Creator of the Uni verse, by the name of the crucified Jesus."

Tertullian (Apol. 3, 37.) enumerates as belonging to Christ, "the Moors and Gelutians of Africa, the borders of Spain, several nations of France, and parts f Britain inaccessible to the Romans, the Salmatians, Daci, Germans and Scythians." Tertullian wrote about A. D. 160. Origen, who follows Terrullian at a distance of only 30 years, says,-"In every part of the world, throughout all Greece, and in all o bea ations, there are in comerable and immense multitudes, who, having left the laws of their country, and those whom they esteemed gods, have given themselves up o the law of Moses and the religion of thrist."

Says Mr. Pearson in the work above mentioned It is evident from the narrative of St. Luke, from the Epistles of St. Paul and St. Peter, from the testimony of ecclesiastical writers, and occasionally even of heathen authors themselves, that the Gospel was preached in almost every quarter of the Rossa. Empire, and even far beyond its boundaries, who to the space of thirty years after our Lord's ascension; and that in to the Church.

Dr. Paley, (Works, vol. 2, p. 323,) speaking of ars, 888,027. before the end of 30 years had spread itself through tricts of Lesser Asia, through Greece, and the Islands of the Ægean Sea, the sea-coast of Africa, and had of them being constantly with the school. extended itself to Rome, and into Italy. At Antioch in Syria, at Joppa, Ephesus, Corinth, Thessalonica, Berea, Iconium, Derbe, Antioch in Pisidia, at Lydda, Saron, the number of converts is intimated by the expressions 'a great number,' 'great multitudes,' 'much people.' Converts are mentioned without any desigsetion of their number, at Tyre, Cesarea, Troas, Athens, Philippi, Lystra, Domascus."

Those who desire further information on this subject, may consult Paley, vol. 2. pp. 326-335, Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall, vol. 1, 4to. pp. 604-610, and Rees' Encyclopedia, articles "Christian Religion" and "Apostles." Something may also be gathered from Milner and Mosheim.

[We intended to offer a few remarks relative to the bearing which these facts ought to have upon the interests of missions at the present day. But these we are obliged to defer till another occasion.]

CAUSE OF THE BIBLE.

A writer in the "Christian Register" expresses unfeigned surprise," and much dissatisfaction, that Mr. Waterbury, Agent of the American Bible Society, should have been invited to preach in Dr. Channing's meeting-house in behalf of the Society whose cause he pleads. "What possible interest," he inquires, "can Unitarians have in the National Bible Society, constituted as it now is ?" Just as much interest, it may be replied, as they have in promoting the circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment.

The complaint is, that the officers of the American Bible Society are all of them Orthodox. Let us see, then, how much difference it makes, when a Bible Society is chiefly under the control of Unitarians. We refer to the Massachusetts Bible Society, which centres in this city. Its receipts, as stated in the last Report, from June 2, 1824, to June 8, 1825, counted to \$703, 18. Of this sum, \$500 were a donation from the Han. WM. PHILLIPS, of the Old South Church, and \$124, 29, collected after the Anniversa-

ry Sermon; leaving \$78, 89, as the whole amount of donations and subscriptions during the year. But of this sum, \$38, 50 were paid in by persons reputed orthodox. So that the united benefactions of Unitarians to this object during the last year, (exclusive of the collection, which we will suppose was chiefly contributed by Unitarians,) may be stated at forty dollars and thirty cents!! The receipts of the American Bible Society during about the same period, amounted to \$46,500; and of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to \$417,555.

[The following statement may be implicitly relied on. We could easily give names and dates, and more particular circumstances, but we are satisfied that such course, at present, is inexpedient.]

CONVERSION OF AN INFIDEL. A young man who had imbibed the poisonous principles of Infidelity, engaged as a medical student under Dr Rush of Philadelphia. While in that city, he was seized with the yellow fever; and so alarming became his symptoms, that Dr. Rush was constraine to tell him, he probably had not an hour to live : at the same time urging him to repent of his infidelity, and believe in the Saviour. Soon after the Dr. left him, his mind, from agitation and terror, settled into a calm acquiescence in the government of God and faith in the Divine Saviour of sinners. His ever broke-he recovered his health. Some time after, he became melancholy, under an apprehension that he had committed the unpardonable sin. This impression preyed upon his mind for a long time, At last, he providentially heard a Minister preach on this sub ect in such a manner that his attention was arrested .-He sought an interview with the Minister, whose conversation entirely removed the darkness from his mind-and his faith was strengthened. He devoted himself to the Ministry-was licensed by Presbytery, and has state preached a number of years at the same time contiauing the practice of Physic .-He is at present a warm friend of missions, and of all the evangelical exertions, which distinguish the pre-

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Connecticut Courant states that the late WM WOODBRIDGE, Esq. of Stonington in that state, left by his will \$1000 to the Congregational Society in that place-\$500 to do. in South Groton-\$500 to do. in North Groton-\$500 to do. in North Stonington-\$400 to do. at Pawcatuck Bridge-and \$100 to the Baptist church in Stonington Borough: all on condition that within one year from July 23, 1825, a sum equal to the respective donations shall be raised by the Societies named, and the whole placed in a fund for the support of their ministers.

He also bequeathed, unconditionally, \$500 to the American Bible Society, \$400 to the repairs of the Mystic Meeting-house, and \$1000 to the town of Stonington, to assist in procuring a house of refuge for the poor, and of correction for the vicious.

The Receipts into the Treasury of the American Bible Society, during the month of July, amounted to to \$2,932. Issues from the Depository, 2345 Bible and 1817 Testaments-valued at \$2437.

The Nassau Hall Bible Society at Princeton, N. J. has distributed during the past year, 216 Bibles and 198 Testaments. Whole number distributed since its formation, 4589; of which 1200 were in the German language.

Bible Societies in Virginia .- Two societies, Auxliary to the Bible Society of Virginia, have been lately formed in the county of Dimwiddle. From one the agent acknowledges the receipt of 169 dollars; from the other, 85 dollars 75.—Ret. Chron.

A " Enard of Instruction of the Emigrants," has beer formed at Port-au-Platt, in the island of Hayti, ui der whose care a French and English School is now in successful operation. To encourage this object, \$300 were collected among the inhabitants. A "Sunday School Union" has also been formed at the same place. The "Board of Instruction" has forwarded 554 to the American Sunday School Union for the purchase of books, and the "Haytien Sunday School Union" \$18 for the same purpose.

Rev. B. Clough, a Wesleyan Missionary in Ceylon, says, "during the last ten years, if I may judge from the progress made in the Wesleyan Schools, from 10 to 15,000 children have been taught to read the Scripores.

The number of Sunday Schools in Great Britain, so most of those parts great numbers were "daily added far as the Committee of the London Union have been able to ascertain, is 7,731-teachers, 75,284-schol-

A school of began only after its author's removal from the world, in a rude, mountainous tract of country about 10 miles from Princeton, N. J. through the instrumentality of Judea, Galilee and Samaria, almost all the numerous some Sabhath School teachers in the vicinity. It is instructed by about a dozen ladies in succession-two

SABBATH SCHOOL NOTICE.

At a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, a Committee was raised with power to employ an Agent, for purpose of forming new, and strengthening feeble Schools in this State, and to make occasional dona-tions of books, so far as the funds of the Union will permit. Mr. NATHANIEL R. COBB, No. — Waterstree', was chosen in the place of the late Treasurer and to him all Societies desirous of becoming Auxili ary, & individuals wishing to become members, should

Mesers Editors - In your valuable paper it was recommended a short time previous to the last anni-versary of American Independence, that the day should observed with religious exercises. Since the cele bration a few places have been mentioned, where it was observed according to this suggestion. One more

at least might be added.

In Middlelarcough, Mass. Second Congregational Society, a very interesting and appropriate Address was delivered on that day by Dr. Charles Goodwin. And it is hoped that before another anniversary of our Independence shall arrive, all the free-born sons of liberty throughout the Union, may be prepared to celebrate the day, as gratitude to our God seems to require. August 5, 1825.

BOSTON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Primary Schools in this city, was holden at the New Court House on Tuesday afternoon last. From the Report of the Standing Committee then submitted, it appears that the whole number of Primary Schools now in operation, is 50; comprising an aggregate of 2661 scholars. The schools in general are represented to be in a

prosperous condition The Annual Exhibition of the Public Schools this city, will take place on Wednesday next.

After giving a statement of Gov. Troup's conduct towards the Creek Indians, the N. V. Daily Advertiser has aptly introduced the Scripture account of Naboth's vineyard. The likeness is admirable.

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the arrival of the ship Milo at this port, on Mon day evening last, from Liverpool, London papers have

been received to July 2d.

They are principally filled with debates and pro-ceedings of the British Parliament, the session of was drawing to a close.

which was drawing to a close.

Mr. Canning, in the House of Commons, on the evening of the lst, in answer to an inquiry respecting the occupation of Spain by the French troops, said, Ministers had received from time to time from the French Government, such assurances, as satisfied his mind completely, that there did not exist the slightest shadow of an intention to exercise the Government. shadow of an intention to occupy the fortresses of Spain after the French army should be withdrawn.

The Hon. Rufus King arrived at Liverpool on the

26th June, and was to be complimented with a public dinner by the American Chamber of Commerce.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

It has been officially stated, that the new British Minister to Spain, has been directed to urge the immediate payment of the claims, amounting to nearly two millions of pounds sterling, which British subjects held against Spain.—On this subject, in the House of Commons, Mr. CANNING remarked, that the government of Spain had thrown every possible impediment in the way of settling these claims, that Great Britain d threatened to make reprisals on Spanish subjects and that the Commission to Madrid was to bring the subject to a final adjustment.—Centinel.

GREEK NAVAL VICTORY.

[Confirmation of the account given in our last.]
The following is an official bulletin of the Greek dmiral, Miaulis.

First division of the Greek Fleet, May 13, 1825. "Yesterday evening, with a favourable wind, we entered, past Sapienza, into the Gulf of Modon, where 20 of the enemy's vessels were anchored under the cannons of the fortress. On this squadron our intrepid fremen threw themselves with six fire-ships, and with little difficulty they succeeded in setting them on fire, whilst we, with the rest of our vessels, pursued other ships of the enemy which were in full sail. The ves-sels burned in the port of Modon, consisted of two frigutes, three corvettes, five brigs of war, and the est transports. We are informed that one of the frigates was a cut-down 54 gun vessel of the Pacha of Egypt, and that the other was a 36 gun frigate; 2 of the corvettes carried 26 guns each. The divine Providence aided us still further, and brought about the en ire destruction of the enemy. The fire produced be this conflagration, communicated itself to the fortress; and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared one volume of flames, and then we heard one of the most terrible explosions which ever took place. This lead us to imagine that the powder magazines took fire, and in that case, every one, and every thing there, must

The Greeks have now 22,000 men in the field, and re to be increased by new levies.

More than forty villages and market towns have cen destroyed by fire within a single month in one of the circles of Germany. The Vienna papers say, that the principal part of these conflagrations have been aused by incendiaries.

The King of Ashantees, in Africa, is building a new Palace in his capital, which it is said, will rival in splendor any thing of the sort in Paris, London, or St. Petersburg.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Capt. Gray of brig Leopard, which arrived at New-fork, on Saturday, in 46 days from Rio Grande, reports that Montevideo was closely blockaded by the pa-An action had taken place between the out and the Patriots, in which the latter were success ful. Ahout 4000 regulars had marched to imin the army; more were collecting, and every male over 14, was obliged to take up arms. The place was in a very unsettled state.

Surrender of the Ship Asia .- The surrender of Spanish 74, Asia, and brig Constante, to the Mexican Government, was the consequence of a mutiny of the crew of the former, who decided on this coarse, and landed nearly all the officers at Guajan. The number of men who surrendered was 417. They had burnt of men who surrendered was 417. They had burnt the Spanish corvette Garruton. The brig Aquilla, of 22 guns, made her escape.

During a violent gale at St. Thomas on the 26th ult. 2 brigs, 8 schooners, 8 sloops, and several small craft were entitely lost; No American vessels. Two hundred persons are said to have perished at Gaudaloupe in consequence of the same gale.

GENERAL SUMMARY

French Fleet.—A ship belonging to the French quadron of thirteen vessels, was spoken Aug. 1st, in lat. 27, 25, long. 80, which reported that the squadron was three days from Havana, and bound to Norfolk [Since arrived.]

Between two and three thousand of our Indians werlately at Malden, Upper Canada, to receive their annual presents from the British. They killed three prisoners and burnt their bodies, and were guilty of some other mproper conduct.

A paper printed at Ripley, Ohio states that Mr. Bosteell, a son-in-law of Gov. DESHA, of Kentucky, was arrested there on the morning of the 22d ult. and conveyed to Maysville. on the charge of an attempt to murder Mr. CLARKE of Kentucky. It was reported after he was apprehended, that Mr. Clarke had died of his wounds Centinel.

The Cheraw Intelligencer states, that the small-not has made its appearance at Columbia, capital of South Carolina, under circumstances which render it prob

able its devastations will be extensive. Au insane woman in Salem, Cop. lately went six miles to procure laudanum, some of which she admin istered to her two children, and some she fook her self. One child died-the other, and the woman re-

The dwelling house of Mr. Moses Peasles of Weare N. H. was struck by lightning, and together with his barn and out houses burnt down. Only the females of the family were at home. They with the assistance of the mail carrier, who was passing, succeeded in preserving part of the furniture .- D. Adv.

A man named Salter, and a son of John Townsend, Esq. of Albany, aged 11 years, fell from a wago load of cotton, near Albany, and both were kill the passing of the wheel of the wagon over them. and both were killed by

The Concord (N. H.) Repository says that in that own and several others in the vicinity, an unusual decree of sickness has prevailed since the extreme heat

n July. The disorder most common, is the dysentery. Assloop with a cargo valued at \$10,000, was entirely burnt in the harbor of Mobile on the 11th ult.

A Sea Serpent, 60 feet long, has been seen in the harbor of Halifax; and a Basking Shark, 30 feet long, ing Shark, 30 feet long, has been taken on the coast of Nova Scotia. There is a man in Madbury, Me. who weighs 430

inds. His name is Israel Tibbets. The Boston Daily says that Capt. Wm. Damrell, of Portsmouth, N. H. master of sch. Lydia, now in Boston, weighs 457 pounds! and is 35 years of age.

Zenas C. Johnson was tried on Friday for digging up the body of Mary Hilton, in Andover, on the 16th of October last. Verdict of the jury guilty. The sentence

of the Court has not yet been pronounced .- N. H. pa The Washington Journal states that the Court Martial came to a decision on Thursday, last week, on the case of Commodore Porter. The sentence will not, of course, be made known until approved by the President.

A writer in the Boston Gazette, who appears to understand the subject, says, "the payments in this city [at the banks] probably exceed, on an average, §1,000,000 daily."

MARRIAGES. In Boston, Mr. Mark Byrne to Miss Ann Maria imes; Mr. Samuel D. White to Miss Abigati R. Wil-in; Mr. Daniel O. Brodhead to Miss Almena Cutter; Mr. Heary Dawes to Miss Lydia Ellis, daughter of Mr. Joshua E.; Mr. Joseph Miller to Miss Mary H. Cloutman; Mr. Franklin Higgins, of Brewster, to Miss Susan O. Brown; Mr. Joseph O. Bell to Mrs. Ruth Chandler; Mr. Charles W. Dundas, of Steuben, Mc. to Miss Hepsibah M. Jones; Mr. John Ferrin, of Bath,

o Mrs. Mary Fraley. In Salem, Dr. Frederick A. Parker to Miss Sarah, In Salem, Dr. Frederick A. Farker to Miss Salandaughter of Joseph Winn, Esq.; Mr. Benjamin Danforth to Miss Elizabeth B. Mussey.—In Marblehead, Capt. Thomas Bridges, of New-York, to Miss Hannah Horton.—In New Bedford, Mr. Francis Jenney to Miss Deborah K. West, daughter of Mr. Wm. W.—In Miss Deboran K. West, daugnter of Mr. Win. W. H. Middleborough, Mr. Arthur Bennett to Miss Elizabeth Miller.—In Nantucket, Mr. Charles B. Hammond, 2d, of Rochester, to Miss Ruth Nickerson; Mr. Wm. Ramsdell to Miss Clarinda Fisher.—In Lunenburg, Mr. N. F. Cunningham, jun. to Miss Martha Putnam, eldest daughter of Daniel P. Esq. In Middlebury, Vt. Mr. Henry N. Fullerton, of this

city, to Miss Lucretia W. Gowdey.—In New-York, Capt. Wm. Bond to Mrs. Mary Forbes, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Woodward, of this city.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Aug. 11, of cholera morbus, Daniel H. Colby, aged 21 mo. son of Daniel and Lydia Colby, formerly from New-Hampshire.

Henry Wisner, youngest child of Mr. Benjamin Ticknor, 19 mo.; Mr. Wm. Hills, 31; widow Elizabeth Dolbear, 64; Mr. Jeremiah Meads, 22; Perez, son of Mr. Noah Lincoln, 2; widow Sarah Marean, 69;

Dolbear, 64; Mr. Jeremiah Meads, 22; Perez, son or Mr. Noah Lincoln, 2; widow Sarah Marean, 60; Joel Weed, colored, 50; Mr. George E. A. C. Barnard, 35; Mrs. Elizabeth Willard, wife of Mr. Samuel W. 54; Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Wm. Forbes, 6 y. and 6 mo.; Mrs. Emely Gibbs, wife of Mr. tra G. 18, formerly of Dublin, N. H. daughter of Mr. Salamon Pines — Drowned, by falling overboard near Solomon Piper.—Drowned, by falling overboard near the General Hospital, Thomas D. Hammond, son of

Mr. John H. 6 years.

Deaths in this city last week, 33: viz. Infantile, 2.

—Worms, I.—Canker, 3.—Dysentery, 5.— Lung Fever, 1.—Palsy, 1.—Summer Complaint, 1.—Debility, 1.—Cholera Morbus, 1.—Dropsy in the Head, 3.—Billious Complaint, 1.—Debility, 1.—Cholera Morbus, 1.—Dropsy in the Head, 3.—Billious Complaint, 1.— Fever, 2—Typhus Fever, 1—Liver Complaint, 1— Disorder in the Head, 1—Cramp in the Somach, 1—

At the House of Industry, 4-City Poor, 4. In Charlestown, Mrs. Anna Orne, of Bellerica, 75, widow of Capt. Jonah O. formerly of Salem —In Cam-bridge, Mrs. Margaret Watson, 80. -In West Cambridge, Mrs. Margaret Watson, 80. In West Cambridge, suddenly, Mr. Samuel F. Wyman, 52.—In Lexington, Mr. Solomon Esterbrook, 57.—In Milton, Mr. Daniel Briggs, 71.—In Salem, Dr. Densison Bowers, 61; Mr. Charles Bush, 29; Mrs. Eliza Sargent, wife of Capt. Winthrep S. 24; Mr. Joseph Saul, 74.—In Davers, Capt. Dennison Wallis, 68; Mr. Davers, Capt. Dennison Wallis, 68; Mr. Davers, 75, a winter of the resolution. In Eastern 25, 2000. vid Putnam, 75, a patriot of the revolution. - In Egy-erly, Henry White, Esq. 74; Mr. Benjamin Hertick, 56; Miss Nancy Poor, 32.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Hoyt, widow of the late Mr. Moses H. 82.—In Framingham, the 28th ult. John Trowbridge, Esq. 74.—In Gloucester, Benjamin Reed, son of Mr. Wm. Ropes, of this city, 4.—In Lincoln, Miss Louisa Tarbell, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Grosvener T. 23 .- In C. Mrs. Almira Everett, wife of Mr. Leonard E. 32.—In Hingham, on the 18th inst. Dea. David Lincoln, 58.—In NorthBridgewater, Mrs. Susac, wife of E. Whitman, 32.

In Worcester, on the 15th lest. Mr. Loring Tiffany, South Brimfield, late of the firm of Lyman Tiffany Co. of this city. In Providence, Mr. Gorham Dean, 22, a member of

the Senior Class of Bowdoin College; Christopher Chaplin Dexter, Esq. eldest son of Mr. Stephen D. 31—a graduate of Brown University.—In Stratham, Capt. Abraham Robinson, 25.—In Alstead, Des. Nathan Fay, 74.—In Smithfield, widow Ann Mann, 84.

—In Johnson, Mrs. Sarah Waterman, 80.—In Wells,
Mrs. Mchitable Littlefield, 61; Mr. Samuel Maxwell.—In South Berwick, Miss Sally R. Goodwin, 21.—In Keene, N. H. 10th inst. Dea. Daniel Kingsbury, 82, formerly from Franklin, Mass.—In Concord, N.H. Mrs.

Harrier Herbert, 90.—In New-York city, Rev. Isaac Low.—At Saratoga, Mr. Daniel Weld, jr. 23, eldest son of Mr. Daniel Weld, of Boston. In Dorchester, 13th inst. Miss Rachel Blake, 84. In the death of Miss B. the family of one of the first settlers has become extinct—she died possessed of the piety and puritanical principles in which she was early piety and puritanteal principles in which she was early instructed by her parents. A part of the house in which she lived (now standing) was garri-oned in the first Indian war; Mr. Adam Davenport, S0; Julia Maria Priest, 19 mo. daughter of Mr. Thomas Lord,

In Sandwich, July 23d, Samuel Worcester Nye. aged 3 years, youngest son of Joseph Nye—July 25th, Mrs. Phebe Nye, wife of Ebenezer Nye, 70—July 27th, Mr. Joseph Davis Fish, 28-July 29th, Deacon Thomas Howes Tobey, 55. Ob. Notice next week. In Germany, Rev. Charles G. Reichell, Bishop of the United Brethen Church, and founder of the cele-

brated school at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. At Bethlehem, Pa. in the 51st year of his age, Rev. HARLES FREDERICK BERGE, an approved and faithful Missionary among the Negroes and Indians in South America. He arrived at Bethlehem from Barba-does, about fourteen days before his death.

In Havana, July 10, after an illness of about 18 hours, Mr. Thomas Lee of Cambridge, 20, only son of the late Wm. Coleman Lee, Esq.—At Geneva, in Switzerland, 15 June last, while travelling for the benefit of his health, Mr. Wm. Cross, jr. merchant, of his city, 34 .- At Sea, 22nd ult. on pard the II schooner Hornet, Lieut. Wm. Laughton, first officer of the Constellation.—At Sea, July 2, Capt. Samuel Farnsworth, of brig Pilgrim.

USTpublished and for sale by CROCKER & BREWS-TER, No. 50 Cornhill, a volume of Familiar Sermons, by Rev. Asa Rand, Editor of the "Christian Mirror," and lately pastor of the Church in Gor-ham, Me. Price \$1 25. Aug. 19.

REV. MR. HOWE'S CENTURY SERMON. Third Edition: with Notes.

JUST published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50 Camball. Baston and Control of Company. 50 Cornhill, Boston, and for sale by the Bookselers generally, a Third Edition with Notes, revised and corrected, of the Century Sermon delivered at Hopcorrected, of the Century Sermon delivered at Hop-kinton, Mass. on Lord's day, Dec. 24, 1825. By NATHANIL HOWE, A. M. Price 32 1-2 cents. The following extract from the North American Review, will give the results.

Review, will give the reader some idea of its merits.

"It has been our lot to read more polished sermons than the present, but never one half so abounding in plainness and originality. It is a unique specimen, and beyond all price. That it should have been delivered is remarkable—that it should have been printed still more so: particularly as it was printed by request and dedicated to the parish, with affectionate wisher for their peace, prosperity and eternal happiness. We shall make some extracts, but almost every page of it will reward a perusal."

OSHUA GOODALE respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public, as COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 31, corner of Custom-House and India Streets.

August 19th, 1825.

3w.

SINGING AND WRITING SCHOOL D. GOULD will commence another quarter for

a class in Singing, Thursday, P. M. 25th iast.
Continues to give lessons in Writing as usual at his
room or in familles—will commence instructing Classes
in Singing and Writing—evenings, the first week in September. Those who wish to attend, will please to apply immediately at his School Room, corner of Common-Street and Bromfield Lane, or at his resi-

dence No. 7, Bowdoin Row.
N. B. Orders for "Social Harmony," a collection Sacred Songs, Duets, Chornses, &c - Beauties of Writing, centaining specimens of Plain and Orna-mental Writing, designed for imitation-or, School Master's Assistant, containing Copies for the Use of Schools-directed to the author, or either of the principal Booksellers in Boston, will receive punctual attention.

Aug. 17.

POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. MISANTHROPIC HOURS. I sometimes feel as I could blot All traces of mankind from earth-As if 'twere wrong to blast them not. They so degrade, so shame their birth. To think that earth should be so fair, So beautiful and bright a thing; That nature should come forth and wear Such glorious apparelling; That sky, sea, air, should live and glow With light and love and holiness,

And yet men never feel or know How much a God of love can bless-How deep their debt of thankfulness. I've seen the sun go down, and light Like floods of gold pour'd on the sky-When every tree and flower was bright, And every pulse was beating high, And the full soul was gushing love,

And longing for its home above-And then, when men would soar, if ever, To the high homes of thought and soul-When life's degrading ties should sever, And the free spirit spurn control-Then have I seen, (oh how my cheek Is burning with the shame I feel,

That truth is in the words I speak) I've seen my fellow creatures steal Away to their unhallow'd mirth, As if the revelries of earth Were all that they could feel or share, And glorious Heavens were scarcely worth

Their passing notice or their care .-I've said I was a worshipper At woman's shrine-yet even there I found unworthiness of thought. And when I deem'd I just had caught The radiance of that holy light Which makes earth beautiful and bright-When eyes of fire their flashes sent, And rosy lips look'd eloquent-Oh I have turn'd and wept, to find Beneath it all, a trifling mind .-I was in one of those high halls

Where genius breathes in sculptur'd stone, Where shaded light in softness falls On pencil'd beauty .- They were gone Whose hearts of fire and hands of skill Had wrought such power-but they spoke To me in every feature still.

And fresh lips breath'd, and dark eyes woke, And crimson cheeks flush'd glowingly To life and motion. I had knelt And wept with Mary at the tree Where Jesus suffered-I had felt The warm blood rushing to my brow At the stern buffet of the Jew, -Had seen the God of glory bow

And bleed for sins he never knew .--And I had wept. I thought that all Must feel like me-and when there came A stranger bright and beautiful, With step of grace, and eye of flame. And tone and look most sweetly blent To make her presence eloquent, Oh then I look'd for tears. We stood

Before the scene of Calvary, I saw the piercing spear, the blood-The gaft-the writhe of agony-I saw his quivering lips in prayer, "Father forgive them"-all was there. I turn'd in bitterness of soul And spoke of Jesus. I had thought

Her feelings would refuse control; For woman's heart, I knew, was fraught With gushing sympathies. She gaz'd A moment on it carelessly,

And coldly curl'd her lip, and prais'd The high priest's garment. Could it be That look was meant, dear Lord, for thee! Oh what is woman-what her smile-

Her lips of love-her eyes of light-What is she, if her lips revile The lowly Jesus? Love may write His name upon her marble brow, And linger in her curls of jet-The light spring flower may scarcely bow Beneath her step, and yet-and yet-

Without that meeker grace, she'll be A lighter thing than vanity.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. PROF. EVERETT'S ORATION AT PLYMOUTH. The story of other times, if it recount deeds of honourable ancestry, never fails to create a thrilling interest. Such, to their descendants, is the plain and touching tale of the Pilgrims The bare sound of the words Plymouth and the twenty-second of December, (we blush not to own our lineage,) brings us, as by enchantment, around the cradle of all that is most valuable in the institutions of our country. We seem, at once, to stand with the shivering company, a mark for the chill blasts of winter; - we involuntarily kneel by their side on the frozen ground, & find our hearts warmed and strengthened by their truly devout expressions of love, humility and faith,-we participate in their apprehensions from the inclement season, from savage beasts, and more savage men,-we sympathize with them in their privations and suf-ferings,—we see them look over the wide ocean towards the pleasant homes and friends from which the hand of persecution had driven them into exile,-we listen to their relation of the manifest interpositions of a kind Providence in their departure and voyage,-and our bosoms swell, as they wipe from their face tears of liveliest gratitude to their merciful and

almighty Helper. In selecting therefore the most eligible situation for the highest, happiest effort of an American orator, we could not hesitate to fix on the 22nd of December, for the time, and on the tear-worn rock of Plymouth for the place. By this preference we intend no reflection on the fourth of July, the memorable birth-day of our political existence; we merely wish to give the superiour place to the birth-day of our religious institutions. The noble struggle of the heroes of the revolution was for civil liberty-the more noble struggle of the Pilgrims was for religious liberty. And the personal sacrifices, as well as the object of pursuit, were in the latter case far greater than in the former. How far Professor Everett avails him-

self of the advantages of his situation, we will now examine.

In the introduction, he modestly expresses solicitude, lest he should not do justice to the occasion; and, in the following terms, states his own view of the way in which only it could

"It is not by pompous epithets or lively anthithesis that the exploits of the pilgrims are to be set forth by their children. We can only do this worthily, by eating the plain tale of their sufferings, by dwelling repeating the plain tale of their sufferings, by awelling on the circumstances, under which their memorable en terprize was executed, and by cherishing and uttering spirit, which led them across the Ocean, and guidto the spot where we stand. The twenty-sec ond of December belongs to them; and we ought, in consistency, to direct our thoughts to the circumstances under which their most astonishing enterprize was a-chieved. I shall hope to have contributed my mite towards our happy celebration, if I can succeed in pointing out a few of those circumstances of the first emigration to our country, and particularly of the first emigration to New England, from which, under a kind Providence, has flowed not only the immediate success of the undertaking, but the astonishing train of consequences auspicious to the cause of liberty, humanity and trath." pp. 6, 12.

In prosecuting his design, the orator states. in five particulars, some circumstances, which contributed to the triumphant success of the grand enterprise of our fathers. The first is, the situation of our continent, in respect to the rest of the world. Here he shows, with the hand of a master, that-

"The three United Continents of the old world do not contain a single spot, where any grand scheme of human improvement could be attempted, with a pros-pect of fair experiment and full success, because there is no spot safe from foreign interference; and no member of the general system so insignificant, that his motions are not watched with jealousy by all the rest."

pp. 18, 19.

The second circumstance noticed as favourable to the enterprise, was the point of time, at which our fathers commenced their settlements Under this particular, the learned Professor, who never seems more at home than in the discussion of historical questions ancient or modern, specifies, in the annals of our race, three epochs of light and promise: the first, in Egypt here monuments of a polished age still exsit, the second, a thousand years afterwards in Greece,-the third, at the close of the fifteenth century, about which time the use of the mariner's compass, the invention of the art of printing, the reformation from popery, and the discovery of America, combined their happy influence in meliorating the condition of the modern world.

At this critical point of time, when the mopowerful springs of improvement were in operation, a chosen company of pilgrims, who were actuated by these springs of improvement, in all their strength, who had purchased the privilege of descent at the high price of banishment from the civilized world, and who ted abuses and false principles, which had been accur ulating for thousands of years, came over to these distant, unoccupied shores .- They rested the edifice of their civil and religious liberties on a foundation as pure and innocent as the snows around them. be the spot, the only one on earth, where such a foun-dation was ever laid. Blessed be the spot, the only one on earth, where man has attempted to establish the good, without beginning with the sad, the odious, suspleious task of pulling down the bad."

Some of our readers may smile to learn, that the untempting qualities of our climate and soil" are specified as the third circumstance to which "we are to look for a full share of the final success that crowned the enterprise." The first argument, by which Mr. Everett would support this position, is, that " to this it is to be ascribed that the country itself was not pre-occupied by a crowded population of sava-This argument I cannot admit, without considerable qualification. For, if ne evidence existed, that a desolating disease had recently swept away many of the ordinary inhabitants to prepare a place for the quiet settlement of the defenceless colony; yet, such are the well known habits of the Ledians, that their population is more frequently sparse than dense, under circumstances of sky and soil the most fa-With a wandering people, who depend for sulsistence on their skill in hunting & fishing, mildness of climate, and a soil rich and are things of secondary consequence. To the other argument, that our natural situation is highly favourable to that industry and on which our prosperity in no small degree depends, we see no objection. We leave it to the pale, moping, profligate, sickly inhabitants of more fertile regions, to pronounce ulogium of their luxuriant prairies rally the hardy and ruddy sons of New England on their rocks and hills and scanty profits;we are satisfied with a land abounding in picturesque and animating scenery, rather than one tiresome dead level, -- a land of hills and valleys, and springs of pure water, in features resembling not the champaign of Egypt, but the hill country of Judea-the rocks and mountains about Jerusalem; -closely resembling that glory of all lands, flowing with milk and honey, and selected from all the earth by a perfect Judge, for the happy residence of his chosen people. We confess our astonishment, that this our goodly heritage should be so often underrated; and we think our author in the following original and truly eloquent contrast, is exposed to the charge of depreciating the natu-

ral fertility of the average soil of N. England. "We have had abundant reason to be contented with this austere sky, this hard unyielding soil. Poor as it s, it has left us no cause to sigh for the luxuries of the tropics, nor to covet the mines of the southern regions of our hemisphere. Our rough and hardly subdued hill-sides and barren plains have produced us that, which neither ores, nor spices, nor sweets could pur-chare,—which would not spring in the richest garchase,—which would not spring in the richest gar-dens of the despotic East. The compact numbers and the strength, the general intelligence and the civiliza-tion which since the world began, were never exhibited beneath the sultry line, have been the precious product of this iron bound coast. The rocks and the sands, of this iron bound coast. The rocks and the sands, which would yield us neither the cane nor the coffee tree, have yielded us, not only an abundance and a growth in resources, rarely consistent with the treacherous profusion of the tropical colonies, but the habits, the manners, the institutions, the industrio population, the schools and the churches, beyond all the wealth of all the Indies.

Man is the nobler growth our soil supplies, And souls are ripened in our northern skies."

Describe to me a country, rich in veins of the precious etals, that is traversed by good roads. Inform the convenience of bridges, where the rivers roll over golden sands. Tell me of a thrifty, prosperous village of freemen, in the miserable districts where every clod of the earth is kneeded up for diamonds, beneath the lash of the task master. No, never! while the consti-tution not of states, but of human nature, remains the same; never, while the laws, not of civil society, but of God are unrepealed, will there be a hardy, viri independent yeomanry, in regions where two acres of untilled banana will feed a hundred men." pp. 39, 41.

The fourth circumstance, which Mr. Everett specifies, as having a favourable bearing on the success of the enterprize of our fathers, was the fact, that "they themselves sprang from the land the best adapted to furnish habits and principles essential to the great un-dertaking." After freezing us with horror, by the suggestion, that, if we had descended from almost any other country we must have received "absolute government, military despotism, privileged orders and the holy inquisiproduces a passage alike honourable to his fine taste, and his tender and reverent feelings for remote ancestry, and which loses none of its electrical pathos, from the circumstance that it is probably a faithful copy of impressions actually made on the author's mind in

his visit to Europe."
"In touching the soil of England, I seem to return like a descendant to the old family seat; to come back to the abode of an age, the tomb of a departed parent. I acknowledge this great consangularity of nations. The sound of my native language beyond the sea, is a music to my ear, beyond the richest strains of Tuscan softness, or Castillian majesty. I am not yet in a land of strangers, while surrounded by the maners, the habits, the forms, in which I have been brought up. I wander delighted through a thousand scenes, which the historians, the poets, have made familiar to s, - of which the names are interwoven with our ca liest associations. I tread with reverence where I can retrace foot steps of our suffering fathers e pleasant land of their birth has a claim on my It seems to me a classic, yea, a holy land, rich in the emories of the great and good; the martyrs of liberty he exiled heralds of truth; and richer as the parent of this land of promise in the west."

The last favourable circumstance, which our author notices, is thus announced:-

"But it was not enough that our fathers were of Enmasters of Ireland, and the lords of Hindostan are of England too. But our fathers were Englishmen, aggrieved, persecuted and banished." p. 49. (To be concluded.)

MISCELLANY.

AFRICAN SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION.

The love of justice and the love of country plead qually the cause of this people, and it is a mo oach to us, that they should have pleaded it so long vain. The hour of emancipation, (says he,) is adancing in the march of time; it will come, whether mought on by the generous energy of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo - Jefferson.

In Africa the horrors of savage warfare are perpetual. Not that these tribes are created with a peculiar ferocity of disposition: so far from it, their nature seems to possess an uncommon share of what is mild ad amieble. And yet you might traverse the egion of which I speak, and you will find it, in all its stricts, a theatre of terror, flight, conflagration, mu der and whatever is still more dreadful in earthly sufring. You might come to one place, where there was lage yesterday, and find only its smoking ru & the calcined bones of its murdered population. might pass on to another, and think that here there just be peace; but while the inhabitants are beginsing to gather around you, with a timid curiosity. an outery of alarm-the foe is upon them heir houses are in flames-their old men are smitter with the sword-their infants are thrown to the tigers. nd their young men are swept into captivity. might follow the captives—weeping, bleeding—to the sea-shore; and there is the slave ship. Every year no less that 60,000 victims of slavery are carried in chains across the company. across the ocean. Now, while I am speaking to this happy assembly, there is weeping and lamentation, under the palm trees of Africa; for mothers have been plundered of their children, and will not be comforted. To day the slave-ships are hovering over that devoted coast, from the Save-ships are hovering over that devoted coast, om the Senegal to the Zaire. To night, as the African lies down in his cabin, he will feel no security nd as he sleeps, he will dream of conflagration and blood, till suddenly he awakes, and his roof is blazing ie fettered and helpless before him, and ere he can crasp the weapons of despair, the cold steel of the mureter is in his vitals .- Rev. Mr. Bacon, at New Haven

Knowledge is power, and if rightly used makes a good citizen—and without some considerable degree of it, a man never can be a good citizen. Ignorance begets vice. And who will deny that this power is eternally wrested out of the hands of the slave? retain them in slavery, it is necessary to keep the omething like the brutes: - the mind, the immind, is to receive no food; but crush it-and bury and the deeper it is buried, the better the slave the less he knows about the rights of man, the better for the master—My God! My God! Is this the humanity of man to man?—Rev. Mr. Patterson, at Phil.

In favor of slavery there is one plausible argument he deceitfulness of which is not immediately seen Permit us to analyze it a moment. The argument is this, viz. That the African slave is in a more eligible state in this country, enjoying the Christian religion, than he would be were he a free heathen in his native country. i. e. It is bester to go out of his chains in this country to heaven, than to go out of his native y, a free heathen in

The answer is this. When such a thing occurs, it is of God; of his overruling Providence; and not of the master or slave. Was this the motive of the manstealer when he stole the slave in heathen Africa!
Was it his motive to teach him the Christian religion? Or was it the motive of the American master when he purchased him of the slaver! None will affirm either. Then the question needs no answer. The motives the heart, make the actions right or wrong. But the notives in this case have been wrong all the way from rst to last. To look into the hold of a slave-ship on the coast of Africa, where his slaves are cramm'd together that about one fourth die ere they reach this country, we would have a poor opinion of the piety of the slaver's motives.—ibid.

In 1820, our slave population amounted to one milion five hundred thousand; their annual increase is es imated at thirty-five thousand, & their number double in less than 20 years. Things remaining as they now are, in 1840 we shall have three millions of slaves in 1800, six millions; and in 1880, twelve millions. But what is to be their condition? Policy requires even now, that they be kept in ignorance. They may not be taught to read even the Bible, because they will learn their rights, and the means of asserting them. As their numbers increase, the hand of oppression must be laid heavier upon them, and their chains closer rivetted. But as year after year passes away, how much anxiety and terror must be endured by our brethren in the slave-holding States! Plots will thicken! servile insurrections spring up! and flames be kindled, which can be quenched only with blood! These, I know, are words of terror—but their terribleness is no argument against the truth of what I say. If things go on as they now are, words more terrible than the 'must be familiar in our mouths.' Can a million a half of men, can twelve millions be kept in ignorance and bound in chains forever! Can you prevent them from learning that they are fettered, and that 'freedom is the birthright of humanity.' The air which they breathe is free—the soil on which they tread, and which they water with their tears, was once wet with the blood of freemen. - Rev. Mr. Bouton, at Concord, N. H.

By the establishment of a colony on the coast of Africa, we may introduce into that continent both civdilization and Christianity. In time, we expect their blessings will be scattered over that whole land, where now roam sixty millions of barbarians. Christian vil-lages and cities may adorn the whole line of coast: stervene, as with an impassable rampart, the parties in the slave trade; and dispel, by their blessed ill tions, the deep gloom of the interior. From these may go forth the holy missionaries, to announce the grace of the Son of God, and to teach the lessons of his Gos-

pel. And is there in the whole civilized world, a field missionary exertions more easy for cultivar rich in promise, than that which presents itself in Africa? Here are no formidable systems of superstition consecrated by age and authority, no imposing ceremonies, no awful rites to terrify, impress, fascinate, or subdue the soul, and to render it inaccessible to truth. One poor native has already received Christian bap-tism; another, revered for his rank and age, listened to the admonitions of a minister of God with tears. And shall we remain indolent at this auspicious season for enterprise and action? Africa may be civilized, regenerated, saved; and is this truth one, to us, of insignificant import? Is it nothing to terminate the worst system of fraud and crime which has ever existed; to construct, out of the broken and despised materials of a ruined race, social and political institutions, based upon truth and right; nothing to promulgate through our national honor, a monument more durable than granite, inscribed to CHARITY, THE QUEEN OF THE VIRTUES !- Rev. Mr. Gurley, at Washington.

Let us not imagine, for a moment, that we, in this forthern clime, are exempt from that enormous guilt, connected with slavery, and the slave trade, which we are so ready to appropriate to our brethren in distant States. We have no right thus to wash our ha From New-England have gone the ships and the ailors that have been polluted with this inhuman traf-In NEW-ENGLAND are the forges which have framed the fetters and manacles for the limbs of unoffending Africans. The iron of NEW-ENGLAND has pierced their anguished souls. In NEW-ENGLAND are found the over-grown fortunes, the proud palaces which have been reared up from the blood and suffer ags of these unhappy men. The guilt, both of the slave-trade, and of slavery is strictly national. Few, few indeed, in any part of the land, have done what they could, to purge themselves and their country from this foul stain. National, then, let the explation be. Let our whole country, polluted as it is, with the blood of A frica, confess its guilt, and resort to the blood of the DIVING REDEEMER for pardon. And while we mount those wrongs which nothing but infinite mercy can forgive, let us, as far as possible, repair them. Let us raise up the humble children of Africa from their dust. Let us unshackle their limbs, and pour the light of heaven into their benighted minds. Let us send them back to their native land; and let us send with them the treasures of science and of art, and the richer treasures of the gospel, to be diffused through their instru-

mentality, among their wretched fellow-countrymen. Rev. Dr. Dana, at Londonderry, N. H. CHECK'S, V. TORRIGHTON

THE EVANGELICAL GOSSNER. In the London Baptist Magazine for April we find the subjoined extract of a letter from Leipseig, respect! ing the Rev. John Gossner, a truly pious and evangelical preacher of the Catholic Church. It appears that he is a decided enemy to the impostures of the Romish Church, and has been violently persecuted on that account.

" This highly-gifted man, by whose preaching hunhave been snatched from the world, and converted to Christ, after having suffered persecution and im-prisonment in his own country, was called to St. Petersburg, by the special wish of the Emperor. This s now about five years ago. In St. Petersburg his preaching was uncommonly blessed, and a large congregation gathered, who assembled in a hall hired for

The enemies of the gospel were not a little disappointed by his success, and used all the means they could to destroy his work; and at length they also succeeded so far, that last summer Mr. Gossner was sud-denly sent out of the country, by command of the emperor. His enemies, among whom were many of the Greek and Roman clergy, had insignated that, in a work Greek and Roman clergy, nad insignated that, in a work which he had written,—a kind of commentary on the New Testament—he had spoke against the Virgin Mary, and the saints, and preached rebellion against the Emperor. The falsehood and wickedness of these assertions—especially of the last—is known to every one who has read the book, which tends only to practical godliness; and has done already much g Germany. After Mr. Gossner's return to Germany, he first went to Altona, and for the last four months he has been in Leipseig. I had been already connected with him when in Petersburg, & carried on a correspondence with him; and I enjoy now the great privilege of being almost daily in his company—to share in his prayers, and to hear the word expounded by him. He far from any thing Roman Catholic, and he would long ago have joined the Protestant church, if he did not see it so full of unbelief, and estranged from the truth of the gospel."

PIETY IN CHILDHOOD.

A girl of about 15 years old, who had been plously educated, and had learned the consolations of religion a year or two before, was attacked with the consumption in March 1824. Her name was Mary Roberts; and she lived at Holyhead, in the island of Anglesea, Irish Sea. 1

"At last," says the Evangelical Magazine, "the dreaded event, supremely welcome indeed to herself, but inexpressibly painful to her affectionate but resigned and submissive parents and friends, arrived. ed and submissive parents and friends, arrived. Her father telling her he could not bear the thought of parting with her, she with a sweet smile said, "Papa, think what Abraham did when the Lord called for his only son; and you, having several other children, ought to be submissive to the divine will." The day before her death, when her father was supporting her head, she said that Christ was better to her than all the world; and she advised her sisters to seek religion early, adding that the bed of sickness (the difficulty of breathing, and her cough, were very painful) was a very inconvenient time to become religious. "O, pacontinued she, "what if I had now to begin to search my Bible? but I bless God, I can say, I know in whom I believe, and that he is able to support me; and I will trust in him; yea, I would sooner die now than that I should recover, and become wicked!

he requested her father to divide her pocket mbaey between the Bible and Missionary Societies, and also to distribute her Tracts. On the 8th day of Ocober her allotted time was completed; and she placidly

JOHN BROTHERTON.

John Brotherton was a soldier, and fought in the battle of Mindea. When he left home he took a small Bible, which he determined always to carry with him. When going to the patter, we prove the tween his coat and waistcoat, over his breast. It was the means of saving his life, for one of the enemy has been been a become. When going to the battle, he put his Bible bethrust at him v. h a bayonet, and the point of the weapon pierced through his belt and coat, and above aves of the Bible. The Psalmist says, "Thy word have I hid in mine

eart, that I might not sin against thee.' N. Y. Tract Mag.

PRINCIPAL COLUMN

The number of sheep in France is 30,307,728. The pol is estimated at 106,078,048 The average of tallow for each sheep is from 5 to 7 pounds.

During a violent storm, on the 6th ultimo, in Kingwood, N. J. a sun-fish, 4 inches long, was rained down, in a yard of Mr. Nathaniel Atchley. It was taken up alive.

The Baltimore Genius of Universal Emancipation states that since the first of March last, 199 slaves have been shipped from Baltimore to N.Orleans for sale.

The Dutch flag displayed on board the vessel which ded the Dutch Minister at New-York, is said to be the first flag of that nation which has been exhibited in New York State since it was struck 150 years ago, when New Amsterdam was ceded to Great Britain.

One hundred and eighty tracts of land, comprising 44,561 acres, are advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Fayette County, Penn. 116 of the tracts were seized as the property of Alex. M'Clain,

OBITUARY.

Died at Ludlow, Vt. February 2, 1825, Jostav FLETCHER, Eso. aged 75.—At the age of 18 be mad a profession of his faith in Jesus Christ.—The way the Revolution had no sconer broken out, tened to the service of his country. W tened to the service of his country. With an arder of patriotism bordering on enthusiasm, he manfully contended for liberty and the rights of man, associate with Washington, Putnam and Gates. Though of in ferior rank, he received the high appr Commander-in-Chief, as well as of other distingni

At the close of the war, having spent his prope At the close of the war, having spent his property, he retired to the mountains of Vermont. Here was a new field for enterprise. Hardship and toil were quishte; and to these the habits of the camp had fully God, who had been his protector in the field of battle

was now his help and support in a lonely wildeme The forest bowed, and a village arose in a few yer in its stead. Near the close of life he had the plant sure of beholding two meeting-houses, a school-land 40 dwellings,—where a few years before he habored with his own hands in felling the trees. He enjoyed the confidence of the great and the good

a wise legislator and a firm patriol. The firs ing-house and school-house in Ludlow is private expense; nor was he less munificent, his private expense; nor was no less manincent, in his liberality to the religious and literary institutions of his country. He possessed a missionary spirit, as thousands of dollars was distributed by his ban among the several institutions for spre g the gospel in this and foreign lands.

corly cast his bread upon the waters, and on ere ry side, the blessings of heaven attended him. The aasked and hungry never went from his door without elief; and even the retired abodes of poverty figence were witnesses to his philanthropy.—A pilla at the church, and never ashamed of the arms. ause of Christ,-the servants of the Most High were cloomed to his hospitable mansion.

Now, reader, let me invite you to the closing seen Death approached—he was ready—his work wasdo: No terrors accomp messenger; -death was disarmed of his sting, and the grave obtained no victory.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Address pronounced in Worcester, Mass. the Fourth of July, 1825, being the Forty-ninth An niversary of the Independence of the United States before an Assembly convened for the purpose of ce brating this event religiously. By Samuel Austla Worcester: printed by Wm. Manning.

Addresses delivered at Oxford (Ohio) on the 30: f March, 1825, at the Inauguration of Rev. Rober. H. Bisnor, as President of the Miami University Published by order of the Board of Trustees. Hamilton, (Ohio,) printed by James B. Camron, 1825.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The king of Oude, in India, has himsell composed dended work in 7 volumes, the title of which in Engle—The Seven Seas; or Dictionary & Grammer of Dente king of Oude, taken Persian Language. By the king of Oude the victorious, the adorer of the faith, the sch age, the conqueror of the faith, the lion, the Padi The king has given several copies to the East-I company to be distributed in Europe. printed at Lucknow. The volumes are 15 inches and 11 broad. On every page are the king's arm lions, 2 fish, a throne and crown, a

EDUCATION IN EUROPE. A French Journal has furnished a table pre-comparison of the number of children in the countries of Europe, who are educated at pul with the the whole population. de, the pupils of the public schools in relve-in Austria, one in thirteen-in Pri in thirty-in Poland, one in seventy-eight-1 gal, one in eighty-and in Russia, one in and fifty-four.

ACADEMIC RECORD.

ACADEMIC RESORD.

Theological Seminary at Bangar, Mr.—E
imalian, Aug. 2. The Exercises, Salutatory add
by Joseph Lane:—other exercises, by Samuel B V
crell, Darius C. Allen, Charles J., Brown, Rail
Crampton, Josiah T. Hawes, Stephen A. Leper,
and Nichala, and Nathanial Wales of the Justice. Thurston, Daniel Warren, Isaac E. Will The beneficial effects of the Gosnel on of man."-" Human Characte Henry Martyn, compared and contrasted. "-"!
uation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Ele that of believers in Heaven compared."- Cen

Books in Russia.-Previous to the year 1811 number of works printed in Russia did not excell about the same number as is annually contained catalogues of the fair at Leipsic. This number

The Rev. WILLARD PRESTO has accepted the appointment of President of the I versity of Vermon In England Dr. Granville has discovered by

ecting a mummy, the age at which she died isease. He has also discovered the mode of mification." so as to have successfully practis The remains of the black waxen candle that

nated the prison of Louis XIV. before he was he block, are preserved in the Museum at Alexan The stomps on newspapers in Great Britain and In land, amounted the last year to 1.452,116 % 6d; for the last eleven years, to 1.4,522,557 7s 7 1-2/ It appears that a new version of the Holy B published in Spain, by order of the king, has arrive

MAGEE ON THE ATONEMENT. DISCOURSES and Dissertations on to the principal arguments advanced, and the reasoning employed, by the opponents of t trines, as held by the established church pendix, containing some strictures on account of the Unitarian Scheme, in his witherforce's Treatise, together with remain version of the New-Testames, lately publish Unitarians. By William Mager, D. D. M. R. I. A. Dean of Cork, Chaplain to H. S. cy the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, late S. and Professor of Mathematics in the U Dublin. From the last London edition, additions. For sale by R. P. & C. William

BYRUTTER, GAYLORD, & Co. at the store No. 73 Ann Street, 1000 Quarto E. different qualities. Price from \$2,50 to so 100 Superior Russia Skins. For each of

PRINTING AND BOOK BINDS THE subscribers having entered in p would inform their friends and the p they have commenced the Frinting and Be usiness in the village of Amhers will be happy to receive orders for service of the above branches. They have so of the above branches. They have suf-Printing Office with a complete set of aptirely new, which they flatter themselves withem, with the aid of former experience, to faction to those who may favor them with tice, either in common or elegant binding, eop. 12m. S. Cutts Cart reasonable terms.

Vol.

Our readers [bottom of hich have be e article gi dication, w Notes," that

the Editor Fair and ects is al cted with rsy which and the C eat import y regard for and futur nt to it. ister, you the 2nd edit mon, which se quotati nan to sh trines of C that you k the extra tinue to a dany injust You are do

ave been p id, as many xhibition of iven in his dr. C. has b e agreeme ments obje nd been rem in most oth gument. As the extr in vindica

, you are the follow Colman's es, said by usively to faction, a public mir corresponding ciple of re g necessa oved, by rians;ment co Mr. Colma given from

act the earl A sincere frie TRACT FRO Mr. Colman weapon wh dangerous authority, apostle of n whose disc and bold i med that

an inqui

ne other th Dr. Priest tarians, as h subjects as d in produci erally. s, and are us expresse to fall, an

n we say th

Admitting, the the reader ying the fol that, than This being ad d by motiv n between all sever the bufit, or stag than it has ings past, pres and has made Nec. p. 8. A man indeed particular ac if he was in t acted differen other class er the follow

rediate author ses them to s nning." passages , than the v suffice. A the future part of the do P., we begin Both the prese erally spoken ie, from the fi hould be, wir RY, HERE OF ncerning such langua Our supposing author of all a sinful bein

s; but though